

E. 1487/2

*Britania Triumphalis;*

A BRIEF

942

HISTORY

OF THE

WARRERS

AND OTHER

STATE-AFFAIRS

OF

Great Britain.

From the Death of the late KING, to the  
Dissolution of the last Parliament.

*Vide quam repentè tempus res mutat humanas,*

*Tempora mutantur, nos & mutamur in illis.*

LONDON, *April 28.*

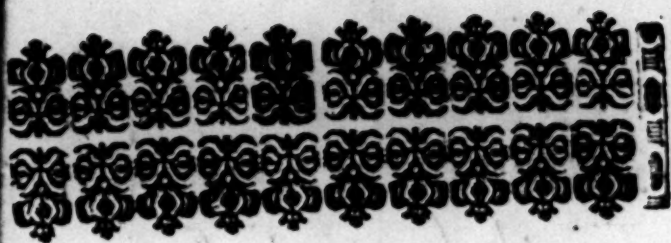
Printed for Samuel Howes, and are to be sold at  
at his Shop in Popes-head-Alley. 1654.

546.



357





TO THE  
READER.

Courteous READER,



*Here present  
unto thy view  
a rude and  
imperfect draught of  
those notable Occurren-  
ces, strange Revolutions,  
various Contingencies, and  
wonderfull Transmigra-  
A I tions*

tions that have happened  
in this little corner of the  
Earth for these five years  
last past; which although  
peradventure they may be  
imbas'd by the course and  
mean allay of this impol-  
isht dresse; yet in this  
as in all other Histories,  
you may finde some things  
which may aut prodesse,  
aut delectare, either pro-  
fit or delight thee: One  
wisely and truly calls Hi-  
story the faithfull pre-  
server of things past,  
and

and the certain prophet  
of things to come. *First*  
*there is related the Fall*  
*of one of the Mightiest*  
*Monarchs in Europe,*  
*and in Him of Monar-*  
*chy it self, with the seve-*  
*rall designs and trans-*  
*actions that were set on*  
*foot for the instating of*  
*his Sonne in the Throne,*  
*and the fruitlesse events*  
*thereof. The Conquest of*  
*Scotland. The Reducing*  
*of Ireland. The Revolt*  
*of the Carybe Islands,*  
*and*

and the Reducing thereof; and of the Islands of Scilly, Jerley and Man. The Breach between England and the United Provinces, and of the memorable Sea-fight that ensued thereupon. The Dissolution of the (commonly called) ever lasting Parliament. The Calling another Assembly or Parliament, with the manner and cause of the dissolution thereof. The Lord Generall made  
Lor

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on  
Lord Protector of the  
Commonwealth of Eng-  
land, &c. the Solemnities  
used therein, his Recep-  
tion and Entertainment  
in the City of London;  
Other things of lesse mo-  
ment are interwoven and  
promiscuously mingled up  
and down the Book, as  
the nature thereof requi-  
reth; all which as to mat-  
ter and form, I leave to  
thy impartiall judgement,  
there to be arraign'd and  
condemn'd according to  
the



the nature of the offence;  
and withall I request thee,  
that with patience thou  
wilt passe by such faults as  
have escaped the Presse,  
whether verball, syllabi-  
call or literall, and so fare-  
well.

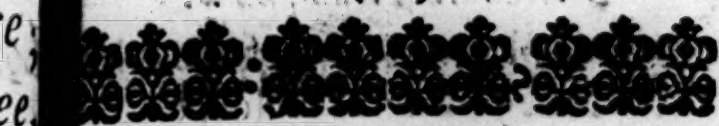


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A Compendious  
**NARRATIVE**  
 of the most Important Affairs  
 of *Great Britain*, from the Death  
 of the late KING to the  
 Dissolution of the last  
 PARLIAMENT.

**A**S to the externall Causes of the many evils and miseries wherewith this Nation has been afflicted for these few years past, much might be said, but the chief I have reduc'd to the following Heads.

The first and generall Cause was  
 the Sinnes of the People, who (taking a surfet of ease, plenty and pleasure) and growing wanton thereby, gaz'd after novelty (that  
 I. B. magne

*Malv.  
Rom.*

magneticall attraction of the Plebeian rout) and as discontented with their present condition, sought felicity in things they wanted, and were still unsatisfied even in the accomplishment thereof: whence is occasioned the hatred of tranquillity, the desire of motion, the loathing of present things, and seeking after future.

2.

Another principall Cause was the lamentable corruptions of the Court, not inferior in vice to the most infamous Court in Europe, not excelling in any thing that might be called virtuous, but inur'd themselves to a soft and luxurious life, abounding in all manner of voluptuous and effeminate pleasures, rejecting the more noble dictates of nature and grace, not achieving any one enterprise, that might render them either feared abroad or loved at home: but still wanting fuell for the fire of their prodigality,

prodigality, daily invented some new and indirect courses and wayes to torment the people; whose jealousies and fears encreasing with their grievances, brought forth a most bloody intestine warre, which ended not but in the subversion of Church and State, as then established, *viz.* Episcopacy and Monarchy, the Head of both being cut off and the Bodies discomfited. And though the King was judged to be the Patron of those many innovations and miscarriages that befell the Church and Commonwealth, yet I am fully perswaded they proceeded not from the depravednesse of his will, but the flexibility of his nature, overwhelm'd by his pernicious Councell, by which he seem'd of a lesser magnitude then otherwise he would have done; yet was he not the worst although the most unfortunate of Princes: and in him ended Monarchy, but

not the miseries of these Nations: for after some years civil (and yet unnaturall) warre betwixt King and Parliament, they at length terminated in the vanquishing of his Armies, the surprisall, captivity and death of his Person, upon a scaffold before his Palace of White-Hall, Jan. 30<sup>th</sup> 1648.

3. The third and last Cause which I shall mention (though not the least, was the Pride, Avarice, Ambition and slothfulnesse of the Clergy, who not only starv'd their flocks by withholding the spirituall food of their souls, but also tormented their bodies, by exhausting and sucking their bodily substance, insomuch that the Nation groaned under the burden of their abominable corruptions, who should have been the examples and leading-cards of piety and sanctity: yet did the popular fury contribute more to the confusion of their Hierarchy, then

then all their Crimes put together;  
nor were they cry'd down with  
more heat, then afterwards cry'd up,  
verifying that of the Poet,

*Quid populi tibi voce places? saepe op- Mori E-  
tima cactus, pigr.*  
*Dat vitio, & temerè deteriora probat.*

Having now hinted out unto you  
the Causes of our Warres and the  
distractions that follow'd ( the be-  
ginning, progresse and conclusion  
thereof, to the beheading of the  
King, being accurately and briefly  
described by another hand ) I shall *May's*  
proceed to that which remains. *Brev.*

No sooner was this mighty  
Prince bereaved of his life and dig-  
nity in such sort as is before related,  
but Monarchy ( the darling of the  
multitude ) was voted chargeable,  
unnecessary and uselesse, and the  
Government was resolv'd into that  
of a Commonwealth.

Yet this mutation happened not



for want of such as by a lineall descent, and according to the usage of this Nation, might pretend a Title to the Crown: for there was a plentiful Issue of the late King (both Male and Female) then surviving, but from some other politicall reasons best known to the then swaying Powers, the which added and ministred hopes equall to the discontentments of the people.

Now *Charles* (though eldest Sonne of the late King) inherited little save the misfortunes of his Father, and what else he could chaulk out with his Sword; yet his greatest hopes and expectations were from *Ireland*, where the severall factions united, proclaim'd him King, and bent their whole strength against the Interest of the Commonwealth of *England*; and in short space became so formidable, and prevail'd so much, that they possess all the strong holds of that Country



Country ( *Dublin* and *Londonderry* excepted ) both which were straitly besieg'd, the former by an Army of 22000. men under the Marq. of *Ormond*, the latter by a party of the *Irish* Rebels: he had likewise adjoyping to the territories of *England*, the Islands of *Scilly*, *Fersey* and *Man*, which yet advantag'd him no more then by nourishing a few small *Picaroons* to infest the narrow seas.

But his affairs in *Ireland* were no sooner at this height, but they begun as suddenly to decline; for there being about 3000. Horse and Foot safely landed at *Dublin* (as the forlorne of a greater body they were join'd with what other Forces they could then make, all which made not above 9000. at the utmost, and commanded by the valiant and never to be forgotten Coll. *Mich. Jones*, sallied forth, and not only rais'd the siege, but routed

the whole Army of the Marq. of *Ormond*, himself hardly escaping about 2000. were slain in the place and in the pursuit, some thousands were taken Prisoners, as likewise all their Ordinance, Ammunition, Carriages, Provision, with great store of rich Booty. To add to their declining state, and help forward the destruction of these grand confederates, who were thus defeated in the midst of their mighty Attempts and huge imaginations, *Oliver Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland* landed at *Dublin* with a powerfull Army (about the midst of *Aug. 1649.*) well accommodated for the accomplishment of that enterprize so happily began. And first he laid siege to *Drogheda*, and in small time (though with some difficulty and losse) took it by storm; and that he might chastise their obstinacy, and strike terror into other Garrisons, put to the sword

Generall  
*Cromwell*  
landed in  
*Ireland*  
*Aug. 1649*

word all that were found in Armes,  
which were about 3000. presently  
after which there fell into his hands  
many other Garrisons, some by  
force, others by surrender, viz.  
*Trim, Dundalke, the Nury, Wexford,*  
*Rosse, Bandonbridge, Kingale, Passage-*  
*fort,* with many more too tedious to  
relate. In other parts of *Ireland*,  
severall Garrisons of the Enemy  
were taken, and many considerable  
Parties were routed by others of  
the Parliaments Chieftains, viz.  
the Lord *Broghill*, *Sr Charles Coote*,  
*Coll. Venables*, *Coll. Jones* and  
others; and though this People  
have been still on the losing hand,  
yet have they held out in Boggs  
and fastnesses even to this day;  
whereby we see, that the vanquish-  
ing this Nation, was not so feasible  
as in the dayes of *Henry* the second,  
who made it but a winters work to  
reduce and subject the people there-  
of: A thing scarce credible (sayes  
our

*Dan. Chro.* our Author) that a Country so populous, a Nation of that disposition, should not lift up a hand to defend it self! But it seems (saith he) they were wholly unacquainted with such strange kind of fights, or such weapons; insomuch that the terror thereof laid them prostrate to the overrunner; but though the winning of that Nation was accomplisht with so much ease, yet in the keeping thereof was more difficulty and cost. In short, The Affairs of the Catholick and other their confederate party moulder'd and declin'd more and more, to the great grief and disheartning of the Royall Party.

*Virginia*  
and the  
*Carybe*  
Islands  
revolt.

Much about this time hapned a generall defection of the English Plantations from their obedience to the Parliament, *viz. Virginia* and the *Carybe* Islands: Where, in the ardency of Popular fury, Liturgy and Monarchy were cry'd up, and

and the Nonconformists were some  
stigmatiz'd, some fin'd, and some  
banish'd; which courses procur'd  
them no small trouble and losse, in  
the decay of their Trade and losse  
of their Ships, all Nations being  
prohibited from trading or traffi-  
cuing with them upon pain of for-  
feiture: All which were in a few  
moneths reduc'd by a Fleet of  
Ships from *England*, under S<sup>r</sup> *George* *Are re-*  
*Ayscue*, not being able to subsist for *duc'd.*  
any considerable space of time  
without Trade.

The English coasts were like-  
wise miserably infested with Py-  
rates from *Scilly*, *Fersey*, *Ireland* and  
*France*; but the very Prince of  
Pyrates and Plunderers, was one  
commonly known by the Name of  
Prince *Rupert*, who with the rem-  
nant of that Fleet, that (not long  
before) had revolted from the  
Commonwealth of *England*, being  
about nine tall and warlike Ships,  
committed



committed many spoyles and prædations, not only upon the English coasts, but in other places likewise, whereby the Merchants incurred no small losse.

Now for encouraging of Trade and reducing of Pyrates, a stout and lusty Fleet of Ships well rig'd and man'd were set forth, which (with Gods blessing) scour'd the channels and blockt up Prince *Rupert* in the Harbour of *Kingsale*, which with the Town being taken by the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, they were forced thence to make all the saie they could away (leaving about 3 Ships behind) and at length arriv'd at *Lizbon*, the Imperiall City of the King of *Portugall*, and crav'd his protection, which was not deny'd them, the which caus'd much trouble, losse and detriment to that King; and was the only cause of that unhappy difference that fell out between him and this Commonwealth



Commonwealth as hereafter will appear.

Other Designs were set on foot by the Royall party, for the obtaining their ends.

The first was the Commissioning of *James Graham* Earl of *Montrose*, for the raising what Forces he could in *Holland* and other parts to invade *Scotland*.

The second was the procuring a Treaty between the *Scots* and their King, whereby they might by force or fraud work him into an absolute Sovereignty over that Nation, making good that known distich,

*If the Lyons skin will not prevaile,  
They'l piece it with the Foxes taile.*

To give more life to these undertakings, Ambassadors were dispatcht to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Turky*, &c. in the Name of *Charles the Second*, King of *Great Britaine*, *France* and *Ireland*,  
Defender

Defender of the Faith, which Title (with much confidence) he assumed to himself, yet obtain'd neither Men nor Monies worth noting from any of them, but excuses, pleas and complements in abundance; for alas they had rather he should not be at all, then be too great: they that have equall dignity of birth, had rather have no equall then any superior.

*Montrose*  
enters  
*Scotland,*

*Montrose* (according to his Masters Instructions, having got together some inconsiderable supplies of Men and Monies) at length lands in the North of *Scotland*, where he had not long been, ere he is routed, was assailed and routed by a party taken prisoner and executed. brought prisoner in most disgracefull manner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, where to fill up the measure of their malice, they hang'd him ten yards from the ground, an act so barbarous and inhumane, as admits

units of no comparison: thus liv'd  
and thus dy'd the Mirrour of Man-  
hood and Map of Misery, who for  
many years together had been a  
thorne in the side of the Kirk; wit-  
nesse the severall defeats he gave  
them, and who from small begin-  
nings accomplisht vast enterprises,  
whose hard fate it was at last to  
fall into their bloody hands, *Sic  
transit gloria mundi*. One would  
have thought this one act of theirs  
had been of force enough to pre-  
vent all future overtures between  
the *Scots* and their declared King:  
Yet as if he had thoroughly learnt  
that lesson, *Qui nescit dissimulare  
nescit regnare*, he took little notice  
thereof.

Next *Montrose* was executed Sir  
*John Urrey*, Coll. *Spotswood*, and  
others that were the chief actors in  
that undertaking, by which meanes  
they were rid of a dangerous e-  
nemy.

Dr Doris-  
laus mur-  
ther at the  
*Hague.*

On all this the English (like careful statistes) had a watchful eye, and on every of those actings, whether open or secret, that might have any reflection upon them or their affairs: and to the end they might the better sound the contrivances of their adversaries, they endeavour to strengthen themselves by foreign Alliance; and accordingly they sent Dr *Dorilaus* a wise and knowing man as publike Agent, into the United Provinces, whereby to keep a right understanding and fair correspondence between the two Republikes: where he had not long been ere he was slain by six assassins that broke into his lodgings at the *Hague* in a disguised habit, by which meanes they escaped unpunished, notwithstanding the many endeavours (at least pretendedly used) for their apprehension. The authors of this Tragedy were afterwards known to be English

ish Cavaliers, discontented at their declining state, and losse of their old Master: one whereof was Col. *Spotswood* aforementioned, who at his death confest he was an actor therein. Thus stood the English affairs in reference to their enemies abroad, while they were in somewhat worse plight at home: for amidst the severall factions that sprung up during these late warres, none was more desperate then that commonly known by the name of Levellers, who at once so wrought with the Souldiery, that a considerable party of Horse withdrew themselves from the Army, and gathered together such others of their party as they could conveniently, thinking thereby to force their Lords and Masters to such things as their immature and unbridled apprehensions had dictated to them: But by the care and industry of Gen. *Fairfax*, they were

The Levellers mutiny.

are suppressed,

C defeated



defeated at a place called *Burford* in *Oxfordshire*, and of those that were taken, some were made exemplary, others were cashiered the Army, and the rest upon their submission were taken into favour.

*Lilburne*  
tri'd at  
*Guild-hall*

Not long after was brought to tryall at the *Guildhall London*, the grand Champion, the chiefest and only Patriot of the faction aforesaid, viz. *John Lilburne*, a man of a restless and yet invincible spirit, that could never be deter'd with threats or won with favours, by a speciall Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*; where was present most of the Judges and Justices of the severall Courts at *Westminster*, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and severall Aldermen of *London*, with others of eminent quality. The Indictment with many crimes of a treasonable nature, as being the Author of such and such Books mentioned therein; which Books were fraught with the



the most shamefull revilings, scurrilous investives, and malicious outcries against the Governours and Government of the Nation, that the heart of man could invent, calling them Tyrants, Traytors, Conquering Usurpers, and what not. Now though nothing was more generally beleev'd, then that the Books aforesaid were of his own penning and publishing, yet at his tryall he made such an excellent, subtle and singular defence, that the Jury brought him in Not guilty, whereupon he had his release. is clear'd  
and re-  
leased.

By this time the severall transactions that were between the Scots and their King, had brought forth a Treaty at *Breda* in the *Netherlands*, The treaty be-  
tween the  
Scots and  
their King  
concluded a Town of speciall note belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, at whose cost and charges it was both continued and concluded: Now that part of the Agreement that had the

most especial influence on us, was, that they should endeavour to the utmost of their power, to reinstate him in his Fathers Throne, invest him in his Power and Greatnesse, and establish him in his just Rights and Dignities: where we shall at present leave him, to see how the Affairs of his Adversaries the English succeeded.

The differences that lately broke out between the King of *Portugall* and this Nation, were now widened by acts of open hostility; for when the English perceiv'd, that neither intreaties nor threats would make him force Prince *Rupert* out of his Harbour, and that the often applications and negotiations of the English Agent *M. Charles Vane*, in order thereunto, could availe nothing, but on the contrary prepar'd what Ships of warre he had to joyn with *Rupert*, and so to chase the English from his Coasts, they seiz'd many

many of his Ships richly laden both inward and outward bound: but the King doubting his strength, desisted from falling upon the English Fleet, and fell to seize the estates, and secure the persons of the Merchants and Factors residing in *Lisbon* and other places under his Jurisdiction.

About this time likewise the English sent an Agent to the King of *Spain*, viz. *M. Anth. Ashcam*, a most learned and excellently well accomplished Gentleman, who on the 5<sup>th</sup> of *June* 1650. landed at *Santa Maria*, where (hearing of many threats against his person) he procur'd a Guard that conducted him to *Madrid*, where is kept the Court of the King of *Spain*: The first night it was his hard fortune to lie at an Inn; the next day while with his Interpreter Signior *Riba* he sat at dinner, six divels in the shapes of men, knockt at the door,

had

C 3

*M. Ashcam*  
the Eng-  
lish Agent  
murther'd  
at *Madrid*.

had easie access, and being entred  
M. *Asheam* rose to salute them,  
whereupon the foremost stab'd  
him in the head, and his Interpreter  
endeavouring to escape was  
stab'd in the belly, both falling  
down dead in the place. Whence  
the murtherers fled to the *Venetian*  
Ambassadors house, but were de-  
nied entrance; whence they fled to  
the Sanctuary, were pursued and  
carried to prison from thence by  
the Kings specia'l command, one of  
them only escaping. Hereupon a-  
rose a great difference between the  
King and the Church, about the  
violation of the holy Sanctuary,  
and thereby infringing the Sacred  
Rights and Priviledges of the  
Church, and demanded that the  
Assasins should be delivered a-  
gain into the Sanctuary. On the  
other hand, the Parliament of *Eng-  
land* by fundry Messages, earnestly  
prest that Justice might be severely  
inflicted

inflicted upon those execrable offenders, that had perpetrated so horrid and vile an act upon their publicke Minister. And indeed it was a crime of so transcendent a nature, that me thinks it should not enter into the heart of any considerate man to imagin of any expiation for them here, however it may please God to deal with them hereafter. The Church notwithstanding prevail'd so farre, as to interrupt the course of Justice, for as much as their punishment has been hitherto suspended, though for any thing we hear they are yet in duration.

Neer this time arrived in *England* the Lord *Gerard Scarph*, as Commissioner from the States Provinciaall of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, and upon the 11<sup>th</sup> of *June* 1650. he delivered his Message in Parliament; which though it produc'd no more then a mutuall desire



of an amicable compliance, yet was it very well resented by the Parliament, that they shew'd themselves the leading cards to the rest of the Provinces at such a time as that.

Now whenas the Treaty at *Breda* was fully ended, and that all their Jealousies and animosities ( notwithstanding the vast disproportion and notable antipathy that was ere while between the Royallists and Presbyterians ) was by this means fully allay'd, at least in shew. The *Scots* seem'd to want nothing save the presence of their King, whereby to crown their desires, and confront the English, in order whereunto He hasts from *Breda* to the *Hague*, from thence to *Scheveling*, where he took shipping, and at last in despite of foul weather, and the English Kingfishers that lay there to intercept him, he landed at the *Spey* in the North of *Scotland*, where he

he found the greatest difficulty in ascending the Throne, and least enjoy'd it of any Prince that was ever heard or read of. For upon all occasions he was compeld to trace the steps and follow the dictates of that haughty Clergy, in all their fanatick humours and imperious decrees: who bereav'd him first of all his old friends, Counsellors and confederates, whether of the Clergy or Layety, who (to say the truth) had alwayes accompanied his Father and Him in all their disasters and dangers; and had shipwrackt their own fortunes, to carine and repair his, though it may be by this desertion he intended their restauration. But now the *Scots* had a King, yet (as though they had none) they did what seem'd right in their own eyes.

The first and most pernicious potion they made him to take, and of hardest digestion, was the *Solemne League*

*League and Covenant*, that *ignis fatuus*, and only seminary of bloud and mischief in these three Nations.

The next was a Declaration of the Kirks own framing and fashioning; wherein he is taught to renounce the sinnes of his Fathers house, and of his own, the Idolatry of his Mother, by a constant adhering to the Cause of God, according to the Covenant, in the firm establishment of Church-government, as it is laid down in the Directory for publike Worship, Confession of Faith and Catechisme: This with divers others of the like nature (although with much reluctance) he also signed; which its like burthen'd his spirit, yet better'd not his condition, which was like that of a Child under Tutors and Governors; for there was not an Officer in that Church or Commonwealth, how vile and abject soever in place or person, but enjoy'd

By'd more freedom in body and minde then he. Guarded indeed he was, but little regarded; so that move he must not but in the sphere of the Kirk; they were the *primum mobile*, whereby its apparent that the Government of that Nation was not truly Monarchicall (though they had a King) but Hierarchicall, the confusion whereof I shall now set before you.

The Parliament of *England* weighing right well the condition into which their affairs were now reduc'd (by reason of the Agreement that was peec'd up between the *Scots* and their King) after a serious and solemne debate, voted that *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* with the Army under his command should march Northwards: who (after some conference had with the Parliament) and being prompted by an indisposition of body or minde, laid down his Commission: which  
was

Gen. Fairfax laies down his Commis-  
sion, w<sup>ch</sup> was pre-  
sently con-  
fer'd upon  
General  
*Cromwell*  
Lord De-  
puty of  
*Ireland.*

was forthwith confer'd upon *Oli-  
ver Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*  
who ( in order to this Northern ex-  
pedition ) arriv'd a while after from  
his victorious atchievements in  
that country, leaving his Son in  
*Law Henry* as Lord Deputy in his  
room.

Accordingly Orders were issued  
forth for the speedy advance of the  
Army into *Scotland*, who had no  
sooner begun their March, but the  
*Scots* took the Alarme, and sent  
two or three Papers to *S<sup>t</sup> Arthur  
Haslerig* then Governour of *New-  
castle*; wherein they expostulated  
the Case about the sudden ap-  
proach of the English Army, en-  
deavouring thereby to impede their  
march, till such time as their de-  
signes were ripe: alledging ( as  
scar-Crowes to fright fooles ) the  
Covenant, the large Treaty and  
Union between the two Nations,  
with other circumstances of the  
like



like nature, as frivolous as they were  
quitelesse.

The Parliament of *England* then  
published likewise a Declaration,  
shewing the grounds and reasons of  
their Armies advance towards *Scot-*  
*land*, accompanied with another  
from the Generall and Officers of  
the Army, shewing that that which  
moov'd them to that great under-  
taking, was not any reliance upon  
the arm of flesh, or being lifted up  
with the remembrance of former  
successes, or the desire of accom-  
plishing any designs of their own  
that they had forelaid, but the full  
assurance they had that their Cause  
was just in the sight of God: look-  
ing at the precedent changes, and  
the successes that produc'd them,  
not as the work of the policy or  
strength of man, but as the emi-  
nent actings of the Providence and  
Power of God, to bring forth his  
good will and pleasure, concerning  
the

The De-  
claration  
of the  
English  
Army in  
their  
march to  
*Scotland*.

the things which he hath determined in the world ; adding, That nothing was predominant with them ( next to their duty to their duty to God, not to betray a cause, to which he had so much witnessed ) as the love they had to those that feared God there, who might possibly suffer through their own mistakes, or their disability to distinguish in a common calamity : of which Christian love they hoped that they gave some proof when they were before in *Scotland* with that Army, and were by God made instrumentall to break the power of those that oppressed the godly Party there ; for which ( say they ) their late Engagement to their new King against *England* was no good requital, nor their heaping on them the reproach of a Sectarian Army, a Christian dealing : all which ( by the grace of God ) they could forget and forgive, and did ( as they say )

may) desire of God that the precious might be separated from the vile, beginning and concluding with a most solemn and dreadfull imprecation and appeal; *That to the truth of these things the God of Heaven in his great mercy, pardoning their weaknesses, would judge of them when they came to meet the Enemy in the Field.*

This Declaration was sent by the Generall of the English Forces from their Head-Quarters at *Barwick* to *Edenburgh* by a Trumpeter, whom they blinded coming and going, what effect this wrought the sequel of the Story will relate.

From *Barwick* the Army marched to the Lord *Mordingtons* House *July 22. 1650.* where they lay three daies: on the 25. they marched to *Copperspeth*, the 26. to *Dunbar*, where they received some provisions from the Ships sent on purpose to attend the motions of the Army; forasmuch

forasmuch as the people of the Countrey had forlook their habitations, and had left nothing behind that might accommodate them. The Army thus refresh'd at *Dunbar*, marcht thence to *Haddington*: Next day hearing the Scots would meet them at *Gladsmore*, they laboured to possesse the Moor before them, but no considerable part appeared, whereupon Major General *Lambert* and Collonel *Whalley* men of approved courage with 1400. Horse were sent as a Vant-guard to *Mussleborough* to attempt something upon the Enemy if possible; The General with the residue of the Army marching in the rear, the English and Scotch Horse had some encounters, but the Scots would not endure the Shock: that Night the English lay encamp'd close at *Mussleborough*; The Enemy was within four miles of them, intrenched with a Line, flank'd from

*Eden-*

denburgh to *Leith*; the Guns  
from *Leith* scouring most parts of  
the Line, so that they lay very  
strong: The English finding their  
enemies were not easily to be at-  
tempted, lay still all that day be-  
ing the 29. which proved a sore  
day of rain, and greatly disadvan-  
tagious to them, having nothing to  
cover them, all which, expecting  
a speedy engagement, they did  
cheerfully undergo it; next day  
being the 30. the ground very wet,  
and provisions being scarce, the  
English resolved to draw to their  
Quarters at *Musleborough*, to re-  
fresh and re-victuall; which while  
they were doing the *Scots* fell upon  
their rear, and put them to some  
disorder. But some bodies of the  
English Horse came forthwith to  
close with them, which produc'd  
a hot and gallant skirmish, inso-  
much that at length the English  
charg'd them so home, that they  
D beat



beat them to their very Trenches. Major General *Lambert* in this dispute was run through the arm with a Lance, and wounded in another part of the body, taken prisoner, but rescued by Lieutenant *Empson* of the Generals Regiment; severall of the Scots were kil'd and taken Prisoners with small losse to the English: among the rest there was taken one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and some Captains, some persons of note were likewise slain.

By this means the English had opportunity to march quietly off to *Mussleborough*, which they did that night; but so wearied for want of sleep, and tired with the dirtiness of the waies, that they expected the Enemy would make a sudden insall upon them, which accordingly they did: Between three and four of the Clock next morning, being the 30. of *July*, with

with 15 select Troops of Horse under the Command of Major General *Montgomery*, and Col. *Straughan*, who came on with great resolution, beat in the English Guards, and put a Regiment of Horse into some disorder; but the English presently taking the Alarm charged, routed, pursued, and did execution upon them, within a quarter of a mile of *Edinburgh*, taking and killing many, as well Officers as Souldiers: the Scotch affairs succeeding in this sort, made them forbear such frequent sallies, and keep within their intrenchments.

This was the posture of the Military affairs of *Scotland*, when to adde to the miseries of that people, all traffique and commerce was prohibited between the two Nations; And such of the *Scots* as had their residence in *England*, were commanded to depart the Land within ten daies or therea-

bouts; their Ships (not able to resist, having no Convoy) were often surpriz'd by the English; In-  
somuch that they were in the road  
way to ruine: But seeing this  
Moneth of *August* produced little  
of Action from the Armies there,  
it wil not be amisse to give a brief  
account of such remarkable passa-  
ges, as about that time hapned in  
*England* and the Neighbouring  
Nations.

Col. *Andrews* be-  
headed at  
*Tower-hill.*

At *London* was apprehended,  
condemned, and executed Colonel  
*Eusebius Andrews*, who being taken  
with a Commission from *Charles*  
*Stuart*, and for entring into a con-  
spiracy to undermine the Govern-  
ment of *England*, suffered death as  
aforesaid,

From the United Provinces  
came accompt of some notable  
transactions, which take as follow-  
eth.

The Prince of *Orange* ( Brother  
in

in Law to the *Scotts* King, by marrying his Sister, Daughter to the late King of *England*) aspiring to a higher degree of Sovereignty over those Provinces then he or his Predecessors ever enjoyed, and being thwarted in some of his projects when he was at *Amsterdam*, he thereupon was so distasted, that he resolved to right himself, by securing and putting out the leading men in that Province of *Holland*, for which purpose he caused all the Deputies thereof (being then at the *Hague*) to assemble, which they refusing, he seiz'd most of them, those of *Amsterdam*, (whom he chiefly desir'd) escap'd onely. His next design was to have surpriz'd the City of *Amsterdam* by a stratagem, commanding the Horse to such a place, under pretence of conducting his Mother, and shipped his Infantry at *Utrecht* in the ordinary Passage-Boats, to come all  
D 5                      night,

night, that they might be there early next morning, and the horse to have their Rendezvouz upon the Heath between *Naerden* and *Amesford* about midnight, and to beat the Ports of the Town at the moment appointed; By which time the foot should have seized on the Regulars, and the *S. Tunc* Ports, and have opened a passage for the Horse to enter; which design (if by a wonderfull providence of God in sending a fierce storm of rain that night, the intended march of the Horse had not been hindred from coming to the place and time appointed) had in all probability taken effect. Nor had the Town known any thing thereof till too late. But the *Hamburgh* Post, as he was coming to the Town met with severall parties of Horse, riding to and fro about *Amesford* and the Heath, yet who they were he knew not.

Hereof



Hereof the Lords being informed, straitway caus'd the Ports to be shut, the Bridges drawn, the Guards set, the Ordinance planted, and all warlike preparations to be made; and all this while not knowing their enemies. But they were not long in suspense, for notice was soon given, that it was *Count William* with his Forces whose designments being thus defeated, the Prince of *Orange* accosts the Town with this following Letter.

Worshipfull, Prudent, Discreet Sirs, and my very good Friends.

**W**hen I was last in the City for the service of the Countrey, I was so strangely entertained, that not to be subject to the like hereafter, I found it expedient to send *Count William* with the Troops following him into your City; and ordered him to keep all things in peace and quiet there, that I might not be

D 4.      hindred

hindred by any ill-affected, in such things as yet I have to propound unto you, touching the service of the Countrey, wherein I require your good assistance; And in confidence thereof, commending you to the protection of the most High, I remain,

Hague, Iuly  
29. 1650.

Your Good Friend,  
W. Prince of Orange.

This stratagem ( projected with so much secrecy and subtilty ) failing, *Count William* drew off his Forces to severall Posts, with intent to block up the Town, which being in a posture of defence, opened their sluices, and set the Land under water round about, and having so done, they sent a Trumpeter to *Count William* to know the reason of that so sudden approach, and to desire him to retreat with his Army, who returned answer, that he could do nothing till he heard from the Prince of Orange,  
yct

yet a little after he thought fit to quit his station and retire; yet the Deputies of *Holland* being fast in the Castle of *Lovenstaine*, the Prince of *Orange* had the advantage of making his own conditions which were these.

1. That the Town of *Amsterdam* shall agree with the other six Provinces for continuing the *Militia*, as it is now settled for four or five years.

2. That the Prince shall repair to their City at pleasure, and be received upon his entry with all respect and reverence, as was used in times past to his predecessors, Lieutenants of *Holland*, and have access into their Assemblies.

3. That the Lords of *Amsterdam* shall at the next Assembly of the States, use their utmost endeavours to allay all jealousies and to reconcile differences in reference to the late action, and bury all in oblivion.

4. That

4. That the Lords *Andrew* and *Cornelius Bicher*, shall forthwith be removed from Government, with respect had to their good Names, Integrity and future Security; and if after they have had conference with his Highness the *Prince of Orange* he shall persist in his opinion touching them, that then they shall be rendred incapable of any Government hereafter.

Now though by this means he brought the States under his Lure, and subjugated them to his humour; yet this was not the prize he run for, his greatest hopes and highest thoughts being fix'd on that inexhaustible treasure then in the bank at *Amsterdam*, with which he might not only have rais'd his declining state, but also mount to an absolute degree of Sovereignty and Supremacy over that people, and likewise might have contributed much towards the repairing

pairing the despicable and needy  
fortunes of his Brother in Law the  
Scotts King, to the troubling and  
disquieting the peace and tranquill-  
lity of these three Nations; to all  
which in pleased God of his good-  
nesse to give a check.

The State of *France* had likewise  
a plentiful share in those incum-  
brances and common calamities  
that are incident to Nations and  
people by reason of forreign and  
domestique broyls; The present  
Cardinall *Mazarine* was lookt up-  
on as the very efficient cause of all  
their civill discords, and the only  
eye-sore of that miserable people;  
not much unlike the late blazing  
Scar of *Canterbury* in *England*, both  
Church men and yet both States-  
men, of like Interest with their  
King, and of like power over the  
people, both alike emulated by the  
Nobility for their Greatnesse, and  
of the Commonalty for their grie-  
vances;



vances; But like Fate hath not befell them; For this Cardinall is neither out of favour with his Prince, nor is he fallen into the hands of the people, for though they have often shewed their teeth, it hath never been in their power to bite.

For during the minority of the present King of *France Lewis* the 14. the sole management of State-affairs hath been in the hands of the Queen *Regent*, and her beloved Favourite Cardinall *Mazarine*; at which (after some years forbearance) the chief of the Nobility utter'd their discontents both privately and publikely: whereupon three of them were arrested and sent to prison, viz. *Lewis de Bourbon* Prince of *Conde*, *Armand de Bourbon* Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*; this administered fresh occasion to the people to breathe out their discontents, those

those of *Burdeaux* against the Duke  
of *Espernon* more especially, but all  
against the Cardinall; So that on  
sudden the whole Kingdome was  
inflam'd with civil wars, and the  
opportunities thereunto belong-  
ing. The principall promoters of  
and actors in those tumults were  
two famous *Amazones*, the Prin-  
cesse of *Conde*, and the Dutchesse  
of *Longueville* in behalf of their  
imprison'd husbands; Many o-  
thers of quality appear'd also in  
their behalf, and to make them-  
selves the more formidable, con-  
tracted an underhand bargain with  
the Spaniard, who (greedy to fish  
in such troubled waters) supplied  
them with considerable summes of  
money: The Parliaments of *Bur-  
deaux*, *Paris*, *Dijon*, *Tbolouse*, &c.  
countenanced these designs in op-  
position to the Cardinall and his  
creatures; So that in short space  
Armies were raised on both sides,  
Towns

Towns garrison'd, taken and re-taken, many mens lives lost, and the Countrey prey'd upon by all parties; The Spaniard being not only a fomenter of, but an actor in these portentous divisions, for by this means he had the opportunity to march to and fro in that Nation, without any considerable opposition, taking Garrisons, and wasting the Countrey at his pleasure.

These Insurrections (after many ebbing and flowings, strange Revolutions and transmigrations, too tedious here to insert,) at length produc'd the liberty of the Princes, the withdrawing the Duke of *Espernon* from *Bordeaux*, the banishing the Cardinall with all his kindred and friends from the Court and Kingdom: yet was he longer banishing then banished; for it was not many moneths ere he return'd in great pomp and glory, to the  
extream

extream grief of his old malecontents and competitors, the Prince of *Conde*, the Duke of *Orleanse* and others; as appears by the present troubles wherewith that servile people is yet afflicted: where (praying for their deliverance) I shall leave them, and return to the more proper subject of this discourse, viz. the English affairs in *Scotland*.

The moneth of *August* was neer done, and little action perform'd save the taking of *Collington* house and *Readhall* by storm, and in it the Laird *Hamilton*, Major *Hamilton* and 60 Souldiers, 60 Barrels of Powder, 100 Arms, great store of Meal, Malt, Beer, Wine and other rich plunder: This was done on the 24<sup>th</sup> of *Aug.* 1650.

The body of the English Army remov'd forthwith from *Pencland* Hills, to *Collington*, *Readhall* and other parts within a mile of the whole

whole Army of the *Scots*; on the 27<sup>th</sup> both Armies march'd side by side, a great bog only betwixt them, which hindred an engagement, yet the great Guns plaid on both sides: *Aug.* 28<sup>th</sup> the Canon from the English Camp plaid hard upon the Enemy and greatly annoy'd them, all which provoked them not to fight, but still they kept within the protection of the Bog: The English (being in some want of Provisions) drew off to their old Quarters at *Pencland Hills*, then with much difficulty to *Musleborough* to recruit, which done, they drew off their Forces, quitted their Garrisons, and marched to *Haddington*; the *Scots* attending on their right wing, fell into their Quarters with a resolute Party, and were as valiantly repuls'd by a Regiment of Foot commanded by *Coll. Fairfax*.

*Septemb.* 1. The *Scots* being so  
advan-



advantageously drawn up at the west end of the Town, the English drew Eastward into fair and champion ground, fit for both Armies to engage in : but finding ( after severall hours expectation of the enemies approach ) that they would not move after them, but to dog them to advantages, they marched towards *Dunbar*, whether the *Scots* mov'd apace after them, and at a *Passé* endeavoured to fall upon the rear, which the English perceiving fac'd about to fight them : whereupon the *Scots* drew off to the Hills, perceiving their advantage lay there, to impede the English at the *Passé* at *Copperspetb* ; which being effected, they brag'd they had the English in *Essex* his pound, meaning they had them upon the same lock the King had the Earl of *Essex* at in *Cornwall* : so ready are men to promise wonders to themselves, while they confer but with their own desires.

E

The

The English were indeed invironed with all manner of apparent dangers; their Forces were lessned, their bodies weakned with Fluxes, their strength wasted with watchings, in want of drink; wet and cold weather they were alwaies accompanied with, and much impaired in point of courage, 2000 at least being disabled for present service, were sent at severall times to *Barwick*.

The Scots  
defeated at  
*Dunbar*.

The Generall and his Councell of Officers finding the Army unfit for further delayes, resolved next morning to break through that their Israelitish condition, by falling on the right wing of the *Scots*, and either force a passage that way, or perish in the attempt; and being imbattail'd by break of day accordingly, they fell upon the enemy with Horse and Foot very unanimously; who to hinder the English at a Passe, drew up all their Horse

Horse upon their right wing, and valiantly receiv'd the onset: The Word of the English was *The Lord of Hosts*; and that of the *Scots* was *The Covenant*: The English as men indued with new strength from on high, vigorously prest forward, as resolved to become absolute vanquishers or to die Martyrs. After one hours sharp dispute, the *Scots* were wholly routed, their Cavilry fled, and the Infantry were all or most of them slain and taken to the number of about 15000. There were taken 200 Colours, 10 Collonels, 12 Lieutenant Collonels, 9 Majors, 47 Captains, 72 Lieutenants, 80 Ensignes besides Cornets and Quartermasters: 22 Pieces of Ordnance, with severall smaller Pieces, about 15000 Arms; those of Quality taken, were the Lord *Libberton* and his Sonne, the Lord *Cranston*, *Sr James Lumsdale* Liutenant Gen. of the Foot, Adjutant Gen.

E 2 *Bickerton,*

*Bickerton*, Scoutmaster Generall *Cambill*, &c. At this engagement all the Forces of the English would not amount to 1200, and the *Scots* were in number more then 2000. And as there was a generall Fast throughout *England*, to implore a blessing from Heaven upon the proceedings of their Army in *Scotland*, so likewise there was appointed a solemne day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for this mighty Victory obtain'd over the *Scots* in the fields of *Dunbar*, Sept. 3. 1650. in the observation whereof many of the Clergy shew'd themselves very froward and obstinate, of whom I shall have occasion to speak more hereafter.

Sept. 7<sup>th</sup>. 4 Regiments of Foot marched into *Lieth*, where they found 37 Guns mounted on Platforms, some Shot and Ammunition with store of wealth.

The same day the Lord Gen.  
*Cromwell*

*Cromwell* drew the rest of his Army both Horse and Foot into *Edenburrrough*, without any losse save the Arm of a Souldier taken off by a Canon bullet from the Castle: *Sept.* 6<sup>th</sup> being Sabbath day, Generall *Cromwell* sent a Trumpeter into the Castle, to invite the Ministers to come to their severall Charges, which they refused, so that the English supplied their places.

For some certain time the Army was busied in compleating the Fortifications at *Lieth*, the most commodious Harbor for their accommodation in all *Scotland*.

Gen. *Cromwell* (after he had caused a Protection for Markets, and Liberty of Trade in *Edenburrrough* and *Lieth* to be proclaimed by beat of Drum and sound of Trumpet) marched forward *Sept.* 14<sup>th</sup> with his Army to *Netherish*, 6 miles from *Edenburrrough*, leaving Maj. Gen. *Overton* with his Brigade behind.



Sep. 15<sup>th</sup> the Army marched beyond *Linlithgow*, but (by reason of the extremity of the weather) they were forc<sup>d</sup> to quarter there that night. Sep. 16<sup>th</sup> they marched towards *Falkirke*; and from thence Sep. 17<sup>th</sup> within a mile of *Sterling*. Sep. 18<sup>th</sup> a Councell of Warre was called, and a Letter drawn up to be sent into the Town, expressing their constant affection to, and tenderesse of the People of *Scotland*, which though they had not taken the desired effect, yet being so far advanc'd into the Country with their Army, they now desired them to take into consideration their former Papers, and deliver up that place for the service of the Commonwealth of *England*. A Trumpeter being sent with the Letter, a Gentleman on foot, with a Pike in his hand met him, and told him They would not let him come in, nor receive his Letter.

In

In the afternoon came a Trumpeter from the *Scots*, desiring a release of Prisoners upon ranome: To which Generall *Cromwell* answered, That they came not thither to make merchandize of Men, or to get gain to themselves, but for the service and security of the Commonwealth of *England*.

The same day Orders were issued forth for the Horse and Foot to march towards *Sterling*, in order to a storm, Ladders and all other necessities being provided for that purpose; but the strength of the enemy, and of the place, with other disadvantages being considered, it was resolved that the Army should draw off; which accordingly they did *Sep. 19.* and marched to *Linlithgow*, which when the Generall and his Officers had viewed, order was given for making severall Works for the security of the place, conceiving it might make a very

considerable frontier Garrison, lying in the heart of the Country, between *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*: whence (leaving there 5 Troops of Horse, and 6 Companies of Foot) Gen. *Cromwell* with the rest of the Army marched back to *Edinburgh*. *Sept. 23*. The Gen. and Officers kept a day of Humiliation.

About the same time the Kirk party also appointed a solemn Fast,

1. To humble themselves for their too much confidence in the arm of flesh.

2. For the malignity and prophaneness of their Army.

3. For the Plunderings and wickedness of their Army when they were in *England*.

4. For their not sufficient purging their Army.

5. For their Commissioners unlawful and surreptitious manner of prosecuting the Treaty with their King,

King, and their crooked wayes in bringing him home.

6. For their not sufficient purging the Kings house.

7. For the just grounds they have, that his Majesties Repen-  
tance was not found, nor from the heart.

From which time to the moneths end, little was done, save that Gen. *Cromwell* took order for the effectuall reducing of the Castle of *Edinburrrough*: for which purpose many miners both Scotch and English were procur'd to expedite the businesse. *Sep.* 30. The English went so neer the works of the Castle, as they carried away one of the Scots Colours, 300 Muskets with other Arms, without any losse.

*Octob.* 1. The Scots Galleries went on in order to springing the Mines, they sent many great and small shot among them, yet nothing retarded

retarded the work. *Octob. 2.* the English made a search in the high Church at *Edenburgh*, and found there one great Iron Gun, 200 new Muskets, 16 barrels of Pouder, 65 bundles of Bandileers, 200 Swords, 200 new Halberts, 300 new Pikes, and two load of Match. That which was done the remaining part of this moneth, was chiefly to beget a right understanding and compliance with those that dissented from the King and Kirk, *viz.* Col. *Kerre* and *Stranghan* and their adherents: for which purpose Gen. *Cromwell* sent Commis. Gen. *Whaley* with his own and another Regiment towards them: in the mean while the Fortifications at *Lieth*, and the mining at *Edenburgh* went on prosperously: Then Gen. *Cromwell* with the residue of the Army marched towards *Glasco*, but finding there little encouragement for longer stay, they quickly returned,



returned, and in their way Garri-  
soned two strong Houses, both to  
enlarge their Quarters, and to pre-  
vent the Mosse-Troopers from se-  
curing themselves there.

Let the Reader now judge what  
a disastrous condition this Peo-  
ple was in, that when an enemy  
was in the very heart of the Coun-  
try, there should be so many di-  
stractions and civill discords a-  
mong themselves, even to the kil-  
ling and slaying one another: One  
Party in the North was for the  
King without the Kirk; another  
Party in the West was for the Kirk  
without the King; a third was for  
King and Kirk; and these were  
they then at *Sterling* that bore the  
greatest sway; viz. The Com-  
mittee of Estates and Generall As-  
sembly; all these had their Swords  
drawn one against the other. When  
things were at this passe, Gen.  
*Cromwell* sent a Letter to the Com-  
mittee

mittee of Estates, and another of the same to Col. Kerre and Straughan, much like the former, and produc'd like effect. Commis. Gen. Whaley that was sent with a party towards Kerre and Straughan, ac-costed them first with a Letter, declaring, *That it was not unknown what Amicable wayes they had us'd, to avoid the effusion of Christian blood, before and since they came into Scotland, which though hitherto had been ineffectual, yet they should endeavour the same; Shewing further, that their Arms were still stretcht out ready to embrace them, whenever God should incline them to come in, and that they sought not domination over them, to enslave them, nor to depresse their Kirk-Government, neither that they sought their Goods or Estates, but to carry on the Lords work: And that if they would still be blinded, and persist in gainsaying and opposing, then what further misery befell their Nati-*

on by *Famine* or *Sword*, would lie heavy on them.

This Letter (though favouring so much of integrity and ingenuity) met with nothing of like nature from their Adversaries, notwithstanding their pretended desire of hearkning to an accommodation.

For within short space after Col. Kerre sent a Letter to Commissary Gen. *Whaley* then at *Carlisle*, which being contracted speaks after this sort; That though they were not in a capacity against the unjust invasion of the English, yet were they in a capacity to suffer, and should submit to Gods will, either by doing or suffering, until the time of their deliverance come; and that if it were their happineffe to perish in their duty, it would be a sufficient mercy to them: and when the persecution had arrived to its height, their captivity should be return'd, adding that he thought it strange the

the English should talk of a cessation, even while they were captivating their poor people, assaulting their Garisons, apprehending their godly Ministers, tearing them from their holy callings, and from their holy fighting flocks: concluding, that the departure of the English out of that Kingdom, and then desiring a Christian Treaty or conference with them, would be a favour and mercy equally as great to the one as the other. These were the effects of that ( I will not say misguided ) zeal, by which these men were acted.

Prince of  
*Orange*  
dies.

About the latter end of this Moneth, the *Prince of Orange* departed this life, who so lately had put a hook into the Nostrils, and a Bridle into the mouths of the high and mighty States, and in him the *Scots* King lost the great interest he had in those parts; whom, though the States for his late

late Actions when he was living hated, yet when dead they lamented: About ten daies after this, the *Princede of Orange* was delivered of a Son, which did in part mitigate the grief that was conceiv'd for the death of the Prince.

The Prin-  
cesse is de-  
livered of  
a Son.

Now seeing the *Scots* still slighted all the wayes and means of a loving and friendly compliance, as appear'd by another Letter from *Coll. Kerre* to *Commiff. Gen. Whalley*, wherein he advifes them to stand upon his Guard, and expect no further Overtures; the English set upon new undertakings, and by a party of Horfe under *Maj. Brown* took in a strong place called *Dalhousie*, and in it 50 Muskets, 50 Pikes, 4 Barrells of Poudre, some store of Provifions and Provender: this was a fupposed Harbor for thofe villanous people the *Moffe-Troopers*, who murdered divers Englishmen ftragling or going for Provifions;



sions; they likewise surpris'd a party of Mōsse-Troopers in *Darlington* Castle, some of which were shot presently upon the place. Then advanc'd Coll. *Monke* with a party of Horse and Foot to reduce *Rose-lane* Castle 7 miles from *Edinburgh*, which (when he had sent in some Granadoes among them) was yeelded upon mercy: Maj. Gen. *Lambert* presently after with a party of 2000 Horse marched towards *Dumfreez*, Coll. *Kerre* being then about *Peebles*; Commis. Gen *Whalley* in his march towards the enemy, took in *Dalketh* Castle with a threatening Summons, where was store of Arms, Ordnance, Pouder, Match and Bullet; the wall of it was 13 foot broad at the top: Now Coll. *Lambert* having (not without some difficulty) got over *Hambleton* River, quartered there that night; Coll. *Kerre* having notice thereof early next morning, resolv'd to beat

beat up their Quarters and fall in upon them, and so to surprise the Maj. Generall, all which he attempted with courage; but the English having a timely Alarme, on a sudden encompassed most of the enemies Horse, of whom they killed 100 and took 100, they took likewise 400 Horse and Furniture, forsook of the Riders, and pursued the rest as farre as *Ayre*; in which pursuit Col. Kerre himself was wounded and taken, with his Capt. Lieut. Lieutenant Colonell, and *Straughans* Major, &c. Colonell *Straughan*, Capt. *Giffin* with some others of the dissenters in the West, came then in to the Major Generall, who brought them all forthwith to the Head-Quarters at *Edenburgh*.

Col. Kerre  
party de-  
feated, and  
himself  
taken pri-  
soner,

Colonell  
*Straughan*  
came in to  
Major Ge-  
neral *Lam-  
bert*.

*December*; The English having raised a battery, planted their mortar-peece and great Canon against *Edenburgh* Castle, and be-

F gun

gun to play; the Enemy hung out a Flag of defiance in contempt thereof: but they had not plaid long ere they took it in, whereby it was conceived some notable execution was done by four or five shels that fell among them, and forthwith put out a white Flag on the top of the Castle, and sent forth a Drummer offering to surrender if they might have leave to send to the Committee of Estates: which being denied they accepted of a Treaty, and sent Major *Abernethy* and Capt. *Hinderson* to treat on their part: Col. *Monk* and Lieut. Col *White* were appointed to treat in behalf of the English, the result whereof was to this effect.

The  
strong and  
impregna-  
ble Castle  
of *Eden-*  
*burgh* sur-  
rendred to  
the Eng-  
lish.

That the Castle of *Edenburgh* should be surrendred up to his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwel* on the 24. of *Decemb.* 1650. with all the Ordinance, Arms, Magazine, and Furniture of War thereunto belonging. That

That the Governour with all the Officers and Souldiers, should then march forth with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, matches lighted and Bullet in mouth to such place, as they shall choose.

That such Inhabitants adjacent as have any goods in the Castle, shall have them restored unto them; and to that purpose they had liberty from the 19. to the 24. of *Decemb.* to fetch them away. There was taken in this strong-hold 5 French Canon, 5 Dutch half Canon, 2 Culverings, 2 Demi-culverings, 2 Minion, 2 Faulcon, 28 Brasse Drakes, 2 Petards, about 7000 Arms, 80 Barrels of Powder, store of Canon Shot, with other provisions proportionable.

It may seem strange and almost incredible, that such a strong and impregnable hold as was that, should be so easily won, the like

whereof is not in that Nation; wherefore it was the common vogue of that time, and by many credibly beleev'd, That it was assaulted with silver engines; But whether it was covetousnesse, cowardise, Treachery or want that caused this sudden rendition, I know not: But this I know and am sure, it made as much for, and was of as great importance to the English, as can be imagined: for while that businesse was yet in suspense, the Army was hindred from many attempts of great consequence.

Nor was the Parliament of *England* lesse fortunate in their maritime affairs: for the English Fleet under the command of Gen. *Blake* lying before *Lizbon*, after they had destroyed severall French Pirates, taken many Sugar Prizes belonging to the King of *Portugal*, of great value, and scowr'd the Seas  
in



in some sort of such others as had been so extreamly prejudiciall to the English Merchants, especially those trading into the Levant Seas; They were constrain'd partly by distresse of weather, and partly to revictuall and water, to make for some other port: in which time Prince *Rupert* with his Fleet (making a vertue of necessity) hoisted sail, and steerd their course for *Malaga*, where they burnt and spoil'd severall Merchants Ships: Gen. *Blake* hereupon reduc'd his Fleet to 7 stout and nimble Frigots, and sent the rest home with the Prizes, and with them he made all the Sail he could after the Enemy, and coming to *Malaga* heard they were gone towards *Alicant*, Gen. *Blake* sailing thence betwixt *Cape degat* and *Cape de Paulo* took a French Ship of 20 Guns, and presently after that the Roe-buck one of the revolted

F 3      Ships

Prince Ru-  
perts Fleet  
destroy'd.

Ships fell into their hands, after which they met with the Black Prince another of *Ruperts* Fleet, which to avoid being taken, ran ashore and blew her self up: next day 4 more of *Ruperts* Fleet ran ashore in the Bay of *Cartagena*, where they were cast away and bulged: Some few daies after Generall *Blake* set sail to seek out the rest of *Ruperts* Fleet, which weretwo, steering his course towards *Minorca*, *Majorca*, *Hamaterra*; but missing of them he gave over the Chase, and returned for *England*, having done as much as could be expected from men valiant and faithfull, to the great encouragement of the Merchants, contentment of the people, and joy of all well-affected people.

Notwithstanding all this, severall designs were set on foot by unquiet and wayward spirits in behalf of *Charles Stuart*, some by open insur.

insurrection, others by secret combination, in which the Clergy had no small share, as shall be declared hereafter.

There was executed at *Tiburne* *Benson* an one *Benson* for acting by vertue of Agent from the a Commission from the *Scots* King, Scots King executed at Col. *Andrews* who was beheaded as *Tiburn*.  
aforesaid.

Upon the same account rose a mutinous rabble in the County of *Norfolk*, who for a while went roving to and again, pretending the ends of that undertaking, was for An Insurrection in *Norfolk*, the abolishing of Popery, restoring the young King to his Crown, revenge of his Fathers death, for suppression of heresie and schism; But as it was begun without order, so was it manag'd without resolution: For the Parliament were no time-givers to growing dangers, but immediately gave order for the suppressing them; So that 200

is appea-  
sed and  
the ring-  
leaders  
executed.

Horse from *Lyn* and 3 Troops of Horse from the Army, with some of the *Militia* Forces of that County, marched towards them, upon which they were presently dispersed, and some taken, whereof about 20 were executed, who because they were persons of no great eminency, I shall forbear troubling the Reader with their Names.

Sir Henry  
Hide exe-  
cuted at  
the Old  
Exchange

About this time also Sir Henry Hide being commissioned as Embassadour from the *Scots* King to the Grand Signior at *Constantinople*, stood in competition with Sir Thomas Bendish (then Embassadour for the English) for his place: whereupon they had a hearing before the Vizier Bassa, the result whereof was, that Sir Thomas Bendish should dispose of the said Sir Henry Hide, as he thought good, who was straightway sent to *Smyrna*, thence into *England*, and there condemn-  
ed

ed and executed for a traitor before the Royal Exchange, in *London*.

The warre in *Scotland* was now almost at a stand, for the sharpness of the Winter was such in that Northern Climate, that much could not be expected, yet were all probable designs for the reducing that obstinate and hardy people put in execution. The *Scots* were chiefly busied about the Coronation of their King, which was performed at *Scone*, Jan. 1. 1651. with as much solemnity and gallantry as their necessity and poverty would permit; then they proceeded to the Excommunication of *Straughan*, *Swinton*, and others that came in to the English, made a shift to unite the other Dissenting parties, and then put out an Act for new Levies to be made throughout the Nation.

The Scots  
King  
crowned  
at *Scone*.  
Jan. 30.  
1651.

Soon after this Lieut. Gen. *David Lesley* with a party of 800 Horse made



made an attempt upon *Litbgon* where was a Regiment of Horse under Col. *Sanderson*, who being presently in a readinesse to receive them, the *Scots* retreated without entering the Town.

*Hume Castle be-  
sieged,*

Next attempt of the English was for reducing of *Hume Castle* with two Regiments of Horse and Foot commanded by Col. *Fenwick*, who coming before it, sent in this Summons, which with the answer for the unusuall strain thereof, I here insert.

Sir,

**H***is Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwell hath commanded me to reduce this Castle you now possesse, under his obedience, which if you now deliver into my hands, for his service, you shall have fit terms for your self and those with you, and ease the adjacent parts of a great charge; If you refuse, I doubt not but in a short time,*  
by

by the Lords assistance to obtain what  
now I demand. I expect your answer by  
7. of the Clock to morrow morning,  
and rest,

To the Governour  
of Hume Castle.

Your Servant,  
George Fenwick.

Right Honourable,

I Have received a Trumpeter of  
Yours, as he tels me, without the  
Passe, to render Hume Castle to the  
Lord Generall Cromwell: Please  
you, I never saw your General, nor  
knew your Generall, as for Hume  
Castle it stands upon a rock: Given  
at Hume Castle this day before 7 a  
clock, so resteth without prejudice to  
my Native Countrey,

For the Governour  
of Barwick,

Your most humble  
Servant,  
Th. Cockburne.

assaulted  
and taken.

Notwithstanding this resolute  
and conceited answer, when the  
English with their Culverin and  
mortar-

morter-piece had opened a small breach, the Enemy beat a parley, and because they might not have such conditions as they would, they were forc't to take such as they could get, *viz.* to surrender upon mercy, which was done accordingly.

*Tymptallon*  
Castle  
taken.

Then Col. *Monk* with about 3 Regiments of Horse and Foot, laid Siege to *Tymptallon* Castle, against which they plaid with their mortar-pieces for the space of 48 hours, but did them no hurt; then they plaid at the Castle with 6 battering Guns, which did such notable execution, that the Enemy beat a parley, and desired terms to march away, but none would be granted, save that they should yeeld themselves to mercy, which was at last accepted, and the Castle yeilded, with all the Guns, Arms, Ammunition, and provision therein: The taking of this Castle was of great con-

concernment to the English, who were ever and anon taken and rifled by that Garrison; So that now the passage from *Edenburgh* to *Barwick*, was in a manner cleer. Notwithstanding which and all the care that had been used, the English were daily surpriz'd and murdered in small stragling parties; in-somuch that Gen. *Cromwell* was forc'd (for the safeguard of his men) to publish and strictly to put in execution the following Proclamation.

**F**inding that divers under my command are not only daily spoiled and robbed, but also sometimes barbarously and inhumanely slain by a sort of out-laws and robbers, not under the discipline of any Army, and finding that all our tenderesse to the Countrey, produceth no better effect, then their compliance with and protection of such persons, and considering that it

is in the power of the Countrey to detect and discover them, many of them being inhabitants of those places where commonly the outrage is committed, and perceiving that their motion is ordinarily by the invitation, and according to intelligence given them by Countreymen; I do therefore declare, that wheresoever any under my command, shall be hereafter robbed or spoiled by such parties, I will require life for life, and a plenary satisfaction for their Goods, of those Parishes and places where the fact shall be committed, unlesse they shall discover and produce the offender; and this I wish all persons to take notice of, that none may pleade ignorance. Given under my hand at Edinburgh, Novemb. 5. 1650.

O. Cromwell.

Hereupon severall Sums of Money were levied upon such Parishes and places where any Robberies  
or



or Murthers were committed; and likewise such persons as were found to abett, act, or assist in the perpetrating any murthers were forthwith condemned and executed, according to the tenour of the aforesaid Proclamation.

The English in the next place design'd the reducing of *Brunt Island*, and in order thereto they ship'd some of their Infantry; but either through the ignorance, mistake, or neglect of the chief Commander, the design for that time was frustrated.

Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marched from *Edenburgh*, and assay'd severall times to passe over into *Fife*; but the violent season and difficult passage, forc't them to betake themselves to their former Quarters, which were the more comfortable by reason of the Fleet of Ships that arriv'd at *Lirth* with plenty of provisions for Horse

Horse and Man ; one whereof bound from *Hamburgh* with cheese, by distresse of weather was driven into the North of *Scotland* where it was seized : but the Master pretended he was bound for *Haver de Grace* in *France*, and producing old Cockets, importing as much, he was dismiss and a Scotch-man put himself and goods aboard for *France* ; whereupon they set sail, and about the *Frith* were boarded by an Irish Man of Warre, who would have carried the Vessell to *Ireland*, alledging they were bound for *Lieth*, the Master stood to his former relation, and desired they would take the report of a Scotch-man who was aboard ; so that forthwith they left her, and she came safe into *Leith*, whence the Scotchman was sent home to carry the News. These with many other the supplies that were sent from *England* were a great heart-  
ning

ning to the Souldiers in the midst of those many hardships they were expos'd to by diseases, and otherwise; of which the General himself had as great a share as any, for he had so many violent fits of the contagious disease of that Countrey that brought him even to the brink of death; yet the weaknesse and want of the General did neither abate the Souldiers courage, nor retard the enterprises they design'd for compleating their work; although other difficulties presented themselves as so many mountains of opposition, *viz.* the number of their enemies dispersed all along the other side of the river to prevent their Landing, the danger of the passage it self, and the unseasonableness of the weather; these impediments with the weak condition of the English, hindred any further proceedings for some space of time.

G

During

During which Intervall there hapned as remarkable an accident in *England* as any Story can parallel, which for the strangeness and rarity thereof may well merit my pains to recite, and the Readers patience to peruse: At *Oxford* (the famous and renowned Nursery of humane Literature) was tried, condemned, and executed, *Anne Green*, a Servant to Sir *Thomas Read* at *Ounston* in that shire, who being with childe by a Gentleman in that House (as she affirmed to the last) about the fourth moneth of her time; over-working her self fell in travell, and (not knowing what it might be) went to the House of Office, where with some straining the Childe fell from her unaware (as she said) being not above a span long; and something appearing in her Linnen that caused suspicion, search was made, and an abortive Infant found

on

on the top of the House of Office,  
so that 3 daies after (being in that  
time before some Justices of the  
Peace) she was carried Prisoner  
to *Oxford*, where she was condem-  
ned and hang'd in the Castle-yard:

After she had hung about half an  
hour (during which time she was  
puld by the Legs, and strook on  
the Breast by divers of her friends,  
and others, that she might be out  
of her pain) she was cut down, put

*Anne  
Green  
hang'd at  
Oxford, af-  
terward  
she reviv'd  
and is yet  
alive.*

into a Coffin, and brought to a  
House to be dissected before some  
Physicians: When they opened  
the Coffin, they perceived a rat-  
ling in her throat, a Fellow stand-  
ing by stamp'd upon her breast and  
belly; yet Doctor *Petty* and two  
or three more then present fell  
speedily to use some means to bring  
her to life, and opened a vein, laid  
her in a warm bed, procur'd a  
woman to go into bed to her, and  
continued the use of divers other

G 2 remedies,



remedies, having respect to her  
sencelesnesse, head, throat, and  
breast, so that in a few hours she  
spake, the next day talked and  
coughed very heartily, and in short  
space perfectly recovered: Upon  
which first her reprieve, and then  
her pardon was procur'd: After  
this, she (as upon the Gallows)  
still insisted upon her innocency  
and integrity, in relation to the  
fact for which she was condemn-  
ed. And indeed this was look'd  
upon as a speciall providence of  
God thus to deliver her, who in  
the judgements of those that un-  
derstood the businesse was deemed  
guiltlesse. Herein did the hand of  
God wonderfully appear, in de-  
tecting the unadvised actings of  
men, and in shewing us the dan-  
ger we are in, when we are sway'd  
either by passion or prejudice a-  
gainst the meanest of his Crea-  
tures.

The

The Parliament weighing how prone the people were to adore the shadow of the late King, though the substance was destroy'd, caused his Statue that was set up at the West end of the Cathedrall of *St Paul* to be pulled down, and that also in the Royall Exchange, over which they caused to be wrote this Motto.

*Exit Tyrannus Regum Ultimus  
Anno Libertatis Anglia restituta  
Primo, Anno Domini 1648. Fa-  
bruary 30.*

They likewise caus'd that badge of Monarchy the Kings Arms, to be defaced and expung'd out of all Churches, Chappels, and places of publike worship and Courts of Judicature throughout their Dominions, and this indeed was a means to make the giddy people forget the Garlick and Onyons of *Egypt* they much hanker'd after.

And to adde a more splendid lu-

Are to their strength and greatness; they were highly courted by Embassadours from the Neighbouring Nations, *viz. Holland, Spain, and Portugall*, yet the crafty *Hollander* held at a distance, as rather willing the prosperity of the Royall party, then heartily desiring, or effectually endeavouring a peace with them.

The Spaniard as he had better ends, so had he better success; though in all his addresses he was still reminded of his suspending and delaying the execution of justice upon the Assassins of the English Resident at *Madrid*, since which time till now the controversie between the King and Church about that businesse hath been in debate.

The Portugall Ambassadour dismissed home.

The *Portugall* Embassadour (after audience had before a Committee of Parliament, and several applications unto them) not being

ing fully impowerd, to give a ple-  
nary satisfaction to the state for  
their vast expences, and to the  
Merchants for their great losses, all  
occasioned by them, was at length  
dismiss'd.

Embassadours extraordinary  
were sent from the Parliament of  
*England* to the States of the Uni-  
ted Provinces; their Names were  
*Oliver St John*, and *Walter Strick-* English  
*land*, men of singular parts and of Ambassa-  
approved integrity, who in gal- dors are  
lant equipage, with a magnificent sent into  
train of followers, set sail from the *Holland*.  
Downs, *March 11. 1651*. On the  
12<sup>th</sup> towards Evening, they came  
to anchor before *Hellevoet slugs*, but  
not without some danger: On the  
13. they went in Boats to *Rotterdam*,  
being met with vessels from the  
States, then by the English Mer-  
chants were conducted to the Eng-  
lish house, and nobly entertain'd :  
During their stay there, the Spa-  
nish

nish Embassador sent a Gentleman to congratulate their safe Arrivall, and to desire there might be a fair correspondency and right understanding between their Lordships and him. About two or three daies after they set forward for the *Hague*, where by the way the Master of the Ceremonies, with about 30 Coaches, met them, and entertain'd them with some Complements, and conducted them to a House at the *Hague*, prepar'd for their reception, where they were feasted three daies by the States, and then had audience: where the Lord *St John* made a Learned and Eloquent Speech in the English tongue and then delivered a Copy thereof in Dutch and English, the heads whereof were in effect as follows.

they have  
audience.

That they were sent over to the High and Mighty States of the Netherlands, from the Parliament



ment of the Common-wealth of *England*, to make a firm League and Confederacy between the two Republicques, if they think fit to accept thereof, notwithstanding the many injuries the English have sustain'd from the Dutch Nation.

Secondly, To renew and confirm those former Treaties and Agreements of Trade and commerce made between the two Nations.

Thirdly, He shewed them the notable advantages of *England*, in respect of the pleasant and commodious scituation thereof, for the advancement of trade and all other accommodations.

Lastly, He told them he was commanded by the Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England* to let their Lordships know how highly they resented the execrable murder of Dr *Dorislau*s their Agent, and that he doubted not but that their Lordships would use  
their

their utmost care and industry in causing a strict and diligent search to be made after the Authours thereof.

After which the States (being acquainted with the many affronts the Ambassadors Gentlemen and others their attendants, had receiv'd from English Cavaliers and other ruffians) drew up a Proclamation and sent it to the Ambassadors by the Lord *Catz*, to know whether they judged it full enough; the contents whereof was, To forbid all manner of persons whatsoever, from giving any affront, either in word or deed, to any of the Ambassadors retinue, upon pain of corporall punishment.

Three moneths was now spent in this tedious and costly Embassie, and nothing obtain'd save affronts and abuses of all kindes, and the Sword of Justice not drawn in their behalf, against any one of that rio-

IOUS

ous rabble, that so frequently swarm'd at the Ambassadors gates, assaulding their servants, and reviling their persons: of which injuries the Parliament being deeply sensible, and wearied with expectation of what fruits this Treaty would produce, Resolved ( That seeing all their Proposals and endeavours for a lasting and well grounded Peace, were answered with dilatory shifts and evasions, on purpose to gain time upon the English, till they saw on which side the chance of war in *Scotland* would fall ) to call home their Ambassadors; which sudden and unexpected news did so surprise the Hohen Mogens, that they courted them with frequent and unusuall visits; and with a multitude of feigned expressions, laboured to beget a good opinion in the English of the reality of their intentions towards an amicable compliance with

they re-  
turn into  
*England.*

with this Nation : notwithstanding all which the Ambassadors soon after return into *England* infected *pace*.

That which gave further cause of jealousy to the English, that the Dutch plaid an underhand game with them was, because Admirall *Van-Trumpe* with a Fleet of Ships lay hovering upon the Coasts of *Scilly*, as though he would make an hostile attempt upon that place; but it being demanded of the States of *Holland*, what was the designe of their Fleet in riding so neer that Island : it was answered, That they had no other designe therein, but to demand restitution of such Ships and Goods as the Pyrates thereof had taken from their People: with which answer the Parliament were somewhat satisfied; but not to trust them too far, speedy order was taken for reducing the same into their own hands.

Ac-

Accordingly on the 18<sup>th</sup> of *April* 1651. Gen. *Blake* (with the addition of a Squadron of Ships commanded by *S<sup>r</sup> George Aiscue*, that were designed for reducing of the *Carybe* Islands,) set sail and landed 300 Seamen besides Landmen upon the Isle: The Seamen with much resolution, courage and gallantry, led the van, and easily made way for the rest; so that they soon became masters of the Islands of *Tresco* and *Briers*, took therein 150 Prisoners, and slew about 20; they took also two considerable Frigots, the one of 18, the other of 32 Guns; they likewise became Masters of the best Harbour belonging to those Islands: hence the enemy fled to *S<sup>t</sup> Maries*, their chief place of strength, which in short time was surrendered. As to the exceeding great strength and commodious situation of these Islands, I need not say much, for who so knows those

The Islands of *Scilly* reduced.



those parts, or hath observ'd the Card, will see what a necessity there was of reducing the same, and what a seasonable mercy God was pleased to Crown their endeavours withall, that they should gain so considerable a place as that, being fortified both by Nature and Art, without the losse of ten men from first to last.

*Cornet Castle in Guernsey assaulted, but in vain.*

Upon mis-information of the State of *Cornet Castle* in the Isle of *Guernsey*, that then held out for the Royall party, a considerable number of Foot, with Ladders and all things necessary, gave an onset; but whereas it was reported and beleev'd that there was but 40 men in the Castle, and 18 of them unable for service, it appeared afterwards that there was 60 able men therein, enough to keep it against a far greater number, then was before it, so that their Ladders were beaten down and broken with

with stones, timber, and case-shot from the flankers, and many of the Souldiers both slain and wounded, insomuch that it proved a work too hot for the assailants: nor was there more safety in getting off one or two Boats full of men being sunk by shot from the Castle; but how badly soever the businesse succeeded, the Souldiers were not in the least wanting in their duties.

There was executed at *Towerhill* *Brown-Bushell* one that had been a notorious stickler for the Royall party by Sea and Land; for severall crimes of blood and treachery acted by him, while he was in the service of the Parliament, and after his revolt known by the Name of *Brown Bushell*. beheaded at *Towerhill*.

And now once more let us advance Northward, and observe the motions of the two Armies: The English (desirous to gain upon their adversaries as much as consisted with *Blacknesse* taken by the English.

with policy and their own safety )  
 with a commanded party under  
*Col. Monk*, set down before *Black-*  
*nesse*, that had much annoyd their  
 Quarters by sheltring loose rogues  
 and otherwise; After the batteries  
 were made, and some shot spent at  
 it, they desired Quarter, which  
 (considering the strength of the  
 place) was granted, and the place  
 forthwith yeelded. On the other  
 side the *Scots* begun to be both  
 powerful and numerous to the eye:  
 For notwithstanding the many par-  
 ties and Factions, Strifes, Æmula-  
 tions, Contentions, Divisions, Sub-  
 divisions, Excommunications, &c.  
 they peec't up an agreement (such  
 as it was) to the seeming satisfacti-  
 on of all the dissenters: And now  
 they joyn against the common E-  
 nemy, having their greatest hopes  
 wrapt up in a most notable design  
 and confederacy, hatcht by the  
 Royall Covenanters of *England*  
 and

and *Scotland*, whereby a generall  
rising in the County of *Lancaster*  
and parts adjacent was contrived,  
who by joyning with a considera-  
ble force from *Scotland*, should  
have been able to confront the  
greatest power the Parliament then  
had, and this plot had its rise and  
progress from the Clergy, those  
foudatories of Rebellion and trea-  
son; but by Gods Providence was  
seasonably discovered; the Grand  
Agent hereof was *Thomas Cook* of  
*Graies Inne* Esquire, who was ap-  
prehended and carried before the  
Councell of State at *White-Hall*,  
whence he made his escape, but in  
few daies after was retaken at a  
House in the Strand; Next disco-  
very was by means of a Ship bound  
from the North of *Scotland* to the  
*Isle of Man*, which by contrary  
windes was driven into *Ayre*, and  
there secur'd and searcht, wherein  
were found many notable Papers,

H

giving

giving further light into the buſi-  
neſſe.

Not long after this a Party of  
Horſe and Dragoons marched to  
*Grenock*, near *Dunbarton*, where  
they ſeiz'd Mr *Birkenhead* another  
Agent for the Royall deſigns, a-  
bout whom they found ſuch Let-  
ters, Commiſſions and Inſtructions,  
that therein their whole plot was  
diſcovered; Upon which the Par-  
liament ordered, that a conſidera-  
ble body of Horſe and Foot ſhould  
march Northward, under the com-  
mand of Major Generall *Hariſon*  
both to prevent inſurrections and  
likewiſe to oppoſe the Enemy, if  
they ſhould make an inrode by the  
way of *Carlisle*.

At *London* was under queſtion  
the moſt eminent actors in and con-  
tributors to the plot aforeſaid, viz.  
Mr *Chriſtopher Love*, Major *Alford*,  
Maj. *Adams*, Col. *Barton*, Mr *Black-*  
*more*, Mr *Cafe*, Mr *Cauton*, Dr *Drake*,  
Mr *Drake*,



M<sup>r</sup> Drake, Capt. Farr, M<sup>r</sup> Gibbons,  
M<sup>r</sup> Haviland, Major Huntington,  
M<sup>r</sup> Fenkins, M<sup>r</sup> Faquel, M<sup>r</sup> Jackson,  
Lieut. Col. Jackson, Capt. Mussey,  
M<sup>r</sup> Nalton, Capt. Potter, M<sup>r</sup> Robin-  
son, M<sup>r</sup> Sterks, Col Sowton, Col.  
Vaughan, and others; of all which  
there suffered onely two, viz.

M<sup>r</sup> Love, and M<sup>r</sup> Gibbons; Now M<sup>r</sup> Love  
M<sup>r</sup> Love although by many cir- and Mr.  
cumlocutions, sleights, and evasi- Gibbons  
ons, he striv'd to clear himself; executed.

yet besides the witnesses of his  
own party, that testified against  
him, he was everted out of his  
own Narrative, as also out of the  
severall Petitions presented by him  
to the Parliament in his own be-  
half, after he was condemn'd;  
which did but procure him a short  
respite from death: for on the 22.  
of August, 1651, he with M<sup>r</sup> Gib-  
bons aforesaid were beheaded on  
Towerhill; the rest upon their hum-  
ble Petitions and acknowledge-

ments of their crimes were releast and pardoned. And high time it was that such an exemplary piece of justice, should be inflicted upon the proud and obdurate Clergy, who till then thought themselves out of the reach of Magistraticall power, and that their Function might cloke their actions; but let them know, that Magistracy is an Ordinance of God as well as Ministry; for there is no power but of God, and the powers that are are ordained of God.

Therefore it would not be amisse, if our Governours in some particulars would imitate the Republique of *Venice*: First, By not admitting Ecclesiastical persons into secular Councils, because they have relation to another Government, *viz.* Pontificiall. 2. By having a speciall care to the Pulpit and the Presse, that no Churchman from the meanest Priest to the Patriach,

Patriarch, dare tamper with the affairs, designs or transactions of the State: It being too well known (saith my Authour) that Church-men are the most perillous and pernicious instruments in a State, if they misapply their Talents, to poyson the hearts of the people, to intoxicate their brains, suscite them to sedition and a mislike of the Government; and they have more power to do this, in regard they have the sway over the noblest part of the creature, the soul and intellectualls: therefore if any meddle with State-matters in the Pulpit, they are punisht in an extraordinary severe manner, and this (saith he) is alledg'd for one main reason why the *Venetian* Republique hath kept their Liberties inviolable, and if it shall please God to put it into the hearts of our Governours to take the like course, no doubt but we shall have the like blessing.

H. 3

There

*Howels*  
Survey of  
the Signiory of  
*Venice.*

A rising  
in *Wales*.

There hapned much about this time a petty Insurrection in *Wales*, two or three hundred being got together in behalf of the *Scots* King, whom telltale Fame (that hath continuall credence with the fickle multitude) had possest with pleasing (and yet untrue) news of the defeating Gen. *Cromwells* Army, and the advance of the *Scots* into *England*, which prosperous attempt had an event suitable to the undertaking, *viz.* confusion and destruction.

The English being now desirous to put a period to the warre in *Scotland*, by gaining a passage over the river into *Fife*, for the facilitating their work, and more easie transportation, caused severall boats to be made, with which they gave many great Alarms to the Enemy on the other side, as also to those in *Brunt Island*, in order to what they futher intended.

The

The *Scots* also made many infals upon the out-quarters and Garisons of the English, wherein they had frequently good successe, killing some and slaying others, having the advantage of the English by their knowledge of the Countrey, for prevention whereof, orders were given out for drawing off their remotest Garisons, and contracting their Quarters, which was done accordingly, and the Army put into a marching posture for *Fife*, for which purpose *Blacknesse* was made their Magazine; but the Ground not yet affording either Grasse or Oats, the enterprise was further suspended.

The *Scots* having compleated their Levies to the Number of 15000 Foot and 6000 Horse, marched on this side *Sterling* to a place called *Terwood*, where they were faced by the English, but would not be drawn to an Engagement,



The Eng-  
lish gain a  
passage o-  
ver into  
*Fife*.

yet still lay encamp'd behind bogs,  
and inaccessible fastnesses, on pur-  
pose to delay the Warre: Upon  
which the English resolved to land  
some Forces on *Fife* side, and for  
that end there was drawn out 1600  
Foot, and 4 Troops of Horse,  
commanded by Col. *Ovcrton*, who  
attempted to land at Queens Ferry,  
which on the 17<sup>th</sup> of July 1651.  
with the losse of about six men was  
effected, and presently they fell to  
intrench themselves: while this  
was doing the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*  
with his Army marcht close up to  
the Enemy, that in case they had  
marcht towards *Fife*, he might  
have engaged their rear before they  
could have reacht *Stirling*: The  
*Scots* receiving the Alarm the same  
day, forthwith sent a considerable  
party of Horse and Foot to the  
number of 4000 under Sir *John*  
*Brown* to drive the English out of  
*Fife*: upon which Gen. *Cromwell*

sent

sent Maj. Gen. *Lambert* with two Regiments of Horse and two of Foot to re-enforce the other party, who in 24 hours were ferryed over and joyned; upon which Col. *Okey* with his Regiment fell in among the Enemy; whereby they were forc't to draw into a Battalia, as did the English also, who were more in number then the Enemy, though to equalize that they had greater advantages of ground. In this posture they continued facing each other about an hour and half; whereupon the English resolved to attempt the Enemy by ascending the Hill, which being done (after a short dispute) the Scots were utterly routed, 2000 or thereabouts were slain, and 1400 taken Prisoners, whereof Sir *John Brown* the Commander in chief was one, with Col. *Buchanan* and many others of quality: Of the English there was few slain, but many wounded: A further

4000 of the Scots routed, slain and taken.

further additional strength of horse and foot were sent into *Fife*, so to strengthen the English that they might be able to encounter the whole body of the *Scots* Army, if occasion required.

*Inchigar-vey* Castle  
surrendered to  
the Eng-  
lish.

Immediately upon this, was surrendered to the English the strong Castle of *Inchigarvey*, scituate on a rock in the midst of the Fryth, between *Queens-Ferry* and *North-Ferry*, wherein were 16 pieces of Ordnance.

*July 27.* The whole English Army appeared before *Brunt-Island*, and sent in a Summons for rendition thereof, unto which the Governour returned a modest answer, and the next day accepted a Parley: Commissioners on both sides were chosen, and after some debate it vvas agreed, that the said Island, with all the Provisions, Guns and Shipping of Warre, should be delivered into the hands of

*Brunt-Island* sur-  
rendered to  
the Eng-  
lish.

of the English, &c. and that all the Officers and Souldiers in the said Island, should march away with Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Bullet in mouth: This place was of much concernment to the English, and served for a store-house of all necessary supplies for the support of their Army.

Thence the Army marched without stay to *St. Johns*-Town, a place of great strength and importance, into vvhich the enemy had newly boated a Regiment of Foot: yet when the English broke down their sluices, and let the water out of the Graff, the enemies courage failed them, so that it was in short space deliver'd.

*St. Johns*-  
Town  
yeelded to  
the Eng-  
lish.

This was no sooner done, but the main body of the English Army, were constrained to attend more eminent service, *viz.* the pursuit of the Scots King, who with an Army of about 16000 Horse and

The Scots  
enter Eng-  
land by the  
way of  
Carlisle.

and Foot, had slipt into *England* by the vway of *Carlisle*: accordingly most of the Infantry vvere boated over to *Lieth*, vvith as much expedition as could be, and presently after the Horse: Orders vvere immediately given to Maj. Gen. *Lambert*, to march vvith 3000 Horse and Dragoons, and (if he could) to get into the rear of the enemy. Maj. Gen. *Harrison* vvas ordered likewise to get into their van, to stop them and do vvhat further he thought fit: besides these there was about 16 Regiments of Horse and Foot vvith Gen. *Cromwell* upon their march after the enemy: And to prosecute the affairs of *Scotland*, Liev. Gen. *Monke* vvas left vvith a party of 7000 Horse and Foot, vvho straitway took in the strong Town and Castle of *Seerling*, *Aberdeen*, *Abernethey*, *Dundee*, *Dunotter Castle*, *Dunbarton Castle*, vvith severall others, so that the whole



whole Realme of *Scotland*, was (after a passage gain'd into *Fife*) with little or no difficulty subdued and made tributary to the Republique of *England*.

The *Scots* Army, after many halts and skirmishes, long and tedious marches, vveakened in their bodies and distracted in their mindes, decreasing rather then increasing, at length put into *Worcester*; whence the King sent out his Letters mandatory to *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Middleton* to raise forces for him, and to *Col. Mackworth* Governor of *Shrewsbury* to the like purpose, as he did to others also, but without successe: He vvas likewise proclaim'd King of *Great Britain, France* and *Ireland*, in most places vvhether he came: which blast of Honour (like *Jonah's* Gourd) quickly vanish: for alas by this project of theirs, of coming into *England*, they run themselves into inevitable

The *Scots*  
enter the  
City of  
*Worcester*,

inevitable danger, as the Poet sayes,  
*Decidit in Syllam, qui vult vitare*  
*Charybdim.*

being environed on all sides with the Militia Forces of the severall Counties of the Nation, besides Gen. *Cromwells* Army they so much dreaded; there was likewise a considerable body of Horse and Foot under Maj. Gen. *Lambert* and *Harrison* that attended their motions: Col. *Robert Lilburne* was left in *Lancashire* to hinder the Earl of *Derby* from raising Forces in those parts, other parties were dispos'd into severall other places, to hinder the enemy of Provision, or stop their flight as occasion should be.

The Earl of *Derby* being landed (as vvas expected) at *Wyewater* in *Lancashire*, with about 300 Gentlemen and others, endeavour'd to raise the Country, while the English were busied at *Worcester*, and  
in

in short space by the accession of Papists, Royallists and discontented Presbyterians, they encreas'd to the number of 1500: Gen. *Cromwells* Regiment of Foot being then at *Manchester*, was appointed to meet Col. *Lilburn* at *Preston*:

To prevent this conjunction, the enemy bent their course towards *Manchester* to surprize the said Regiment; whereupon Col. *Lilburn* assay'd to flank the enemy in their march, and by that means to joyn with those Foot; which the enemy perceiv'd and prest to engage. Now though Col. *Lilburn* was overmatcht with Foot in point of number, whereby the dispute proved tedious and difficult, yet in the space of an hour, the enemy was totally routed, many persons of quality were taken, as Col. *Leg*, Col. *Fohn Robinson*, Col. *Bayns*, Col. *Gerard*, 4 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 20 Gentle-

The Earl  
of *Derby*  
routed in  
*Lancashire*.

20 Gentlemen and Reformadoes, 500 Common Souldiers, with all their baggage, Sumpters, Arms and Ammunition, the Earl of *Derby's* George, Garter and other robes with badges of the Order, but he himself escaped and recovered *Worcester*; There vvere slain the Lord *Widrington*, *S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Tildesly*, Col. *Matth. Boynton*, *S<sup>r</sup> William Throgmorton*, *S<sup>r</sup> Francis Gamuel* with some other inferior Officers and about 60 private Souldiers. Of the Parliaments Party but 10 were slain, but many wounded: For this peece of service Col. *Lalburn* was bountifully rewarded, as he indeed deserved.

*Gen. Cromwell* ( who by delayes, never contributed to approaching dangers) with his Army came to *Worcester*, before he was either expected or desired by his Adversaries; whenas the whole Army was presently disposed about the  
City,

City, in order to a close begirting thereof.

The first remarkable attempt, was the possessing a Pass upon the *Severne*, at a place called *Upton*, which was done by a party led on by Maj. Gen. *Lambert*, and was presently made good by Lieut. Gen. *Fleetwoods* Brigade, who marched towards the *River Teame*, over which was made a Bridge of Boats, and another over *Severne* on the Generals side; upon which the enemy took the Alarme, and drew out Horse and Foot to oppose the Lieut. Generals passage; to whose relief there was commanded over Colonell *Inglesbyes* and Col. *Fairfax* Regiments of Foot, the Generals Lifeguard, and Col. *Hackers* Regiment of Horse; all which were led on by Gen. *Cromwell* in person; then was commanded over likewise Col. *Goff's*, and Maj. Gen. *Deans* Regiments, who

I fell



fell to scouring the hedges, which the enemy had lined, and beat them from hedge to hedge, and being seconded by a fresh supply (after about an hours sharp dispute) the enemy was forced to give ground and fly to *Powick* bridge, where with about three Regiments more they maintained another hot dispute, but at length quitted their ground also, and ran into *Worcester*, except some that were taken.

After which (renewing their courage) they drew out what Horse and Foot they could on the Generals side, thinking most of his Army had been on the other side, making a bold and resolute sally, wherby the Generals men were forced a little to retire; but the scales presently turn'd, and in such sort that the enemy was totally routed both Horse and Foot, their Works and Fort-Royall were taken, and their Canon turned upon themselves,

selves, the Town also was strait- way entred and sack'd; most of the Scots Infantry were slain and taken, but of their Horse above 3000 escap'd, of which Col. Barton lying about *Bewdly* with some Horse and Dragoons, took neer upon a thousand; Col. *Lilburn* with the Gener. Regiment of Foot, met with the Earl of *Derby*, that lately so narrowly mist his hands, with the Earl of *Lauderdaile* and above an hundred persons of quality more. In this engagement and the gleanings thereof, there were taken Prisoners neer 10000, and about 3000 slain: Those of Quality taken, were Duke *Hamilton*, Earl *Lauderdaile*, Earl of *Rothes*, Earl of *Cornwarth*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Sir *John Packington*, Sir *Charles Cunningham*, Sir *Ralph Clare*, *Lo. Spine*, Lord *Sinclaire*, Earl of *Cleveland*, Earl of *Derby*, Earl of *Kelly*, Col. *Graves*, M<sup>r</sup> *Richard Fanshaw* Secretary

tary to the Scots King: 6 Col. of Horse, 13 of Foot, 9 Lieu. Col. of Horse, 8 of Foot, 6 Majors of Horse, 13 Maj. of Foot, 37 Capt. of Horse, 72 Capt. of Foot, 55 Quartermasters of Horse, 89 Lieutenants of Foot; Maj. Gen. *Pittscotty*, Maj. Gen. *Montgomery*, the Lieutenant Gen. of the Ordnance, Adjut. Generall of the Foot, the Marshall, Quartermaster Generall, & Waggonmaster Generall: 76 Cornets of Horse, 99 Ensignes of Foot, 30 of the Kings servants, 9 Ministers, 9 Chirurgions, 158 Colours, the Kings Standard, Coach and Horses, with other rich goods and his collar of SS. Many Parties were taken besides in severall other places, as *Warwickshire*, *Shropshire*, *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, *Yorkshire*, &c. insomuch that few of that great Body escaped, but were either killed or taken. Maj. Gen. *Massey* being sorely wounded, surrendred himself

self to the Countesse of *Stamford*, and by the Lord *Grey of Groby* her Sonne; was secur'd and sent to *London*, whence in short space he made an escape: In another place was taken Maj. Gen. *Middleton*, and Lieut. Gen. *David Lesley*; so that I may say, the gleanings of this Victory, were not much inferior to the harvest thereof.

Neer this time, most of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, were taken at a place called *Ellet* in that Nation, where they were assembled to propagate the Royall designs: viz. Old Gen. *Lesley*, Earl Marshall, Lord of *Keith*, Earl of *Craford*, Lord *Ogilby*, Lord *Burgoiny*, Lord *Huntly*, Lord *Lee*, with many Knights, Gentlemen and Ministers: all which were soon after shipt and sent for *England*.

Such was the fate that attended the Scots and their King, that He who a few dayes before was pro-

claimed King of *Great Britain*, had now neither Camp nor Garrison, nor lodging to flie unto or safely to repose himself in for shelter, 500<sup>lb</sup> sterling being offer'd to any that should detect him; which notwithstanding he escaped, making a disguised peregrination through City and Country, till he met with a fit opportunity for his transportation into *France*, where he now is. Yet of the great number of his friends, adherents and followers that were taken, none of quality suffered but the Earl of *Derby*, who was beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancashire*, and Sir *Tim. Fetherston*: others of lesse note were executed at *Chester*, *Shrewsbury* and other places.

Earl of  
*Derby* be-  
headed.

Nor did the Royallists themselves expect any other or better fortune would attend them in this invasion then that you have heard; as appears by Duke *Hamiltons* Letter to Mr. *Will. Crofts*, taken among other



other Papers a few dayes before the fight, the summe whereof follows;

*WE are all laughing at the ridiculousnesse of our condition, who having quit Scotland, being scarce able to maintain it; yet we graspe at all, and nothing but all will satisfie us, or to lose all: I confesse I cannot tell whether our hopes or fears are greatest; but we have one stout Argument, and that is despair, for we must now either shortly fight or die. All the Rognes have left us, I will not say whether for fear or disloyalty; but all now with his Majesty are such as will not dispute his Commands.*

Duke Hamiltons Letter.

So that you see, this undertaking was not the product of a mature and deliberate councell, but of necessity and desperation.

Soon after this the Parliament took order for reducing the two Islands of *Fersey* and *Man*; that

had been and would still be notable receptacles, for the entertaining all manner of fugitives and disaffected persons.

In order to which businesse, Col. *Hayne* with about 2 Regiments of Foot and 2 Troops of Horse, on the 14<sup>th</sup> of *Octob.* 1651. were shipt at *Weymouth* for *Fersey*; they were in all eighty Vessels, and set sayl *Octob.* 17. but a storm forced them in again. On the 19<sup>th</sup> they set sayl again, and about 12 that night came to an Anchor under *Sarke* Island, next morning they bent their course towards *Fersey*, and came to an anchor in *S<sup>t</sup> Owens* Bay; next day they sailed and anchored before *S<sup>t</sup> Brelades* Bay, when the seas proved so rough that the Fleet was scattered; notwithstanding on the 21<sup>th</sup> it was resolved, that an attempt should be made upon the Island that night at *S<sup>t</sup> Owens* Bay, being necessitated thereunto for  
want

want of Horsemeat; in few hours after they embark'd their men aboard the small Boats, Gen. *Blake* and all his Officers were very active in this businesse, who about two hours after the flood weighed Anchor,\* cut some of their Cables, hoisted sailes and stood in for the shore, and were soon aground on the shore side, some at 3 foot, some at 4, 5, 6, 7 foot water; their men presently leapt out, some up to the middle, some to the neck, and run ashore; the enemy playing hard upon them with great and small shot, and with their Horse gave a hot charge; yet after half an hours dispute, they fled and left behind them 12 Guns and some Colours at that place; after which and that their Horse were landed, they marched further into the Island, and on the 23<sup>rd</sup> Octob. possesst themselves of three Forts more with two Guns in each; they marched on further till

The I-  
land of  
*Fersey* re-  
duc'd.

till they came within sight of *Elizabeth-Castle*, under which was a Fort called *S: Albans Tower*, where was 14 Guns, the speedy reducement whereof was resolved upon and a Summons sent in, and in two hours time it was delivered up. The next businesse they had to do, was to take in *Mount Orgueil Castle*, which upon easie termes was also surrendred: but *Elizabeth Castle* being a place of farre greater strength, was not reduc'd till the middle of *Decemb.* following; the Governour thereof *Sr George Carteret*, had large termes granted both to himself and all with him, by reason of the marvellous strength and scituation thereof, which was such as might have cost much blood, treasure and time in the gaining of it.

*Octob. 16<sup>th</sup> 1651.* Under Colonel *Duckenfield* were shipt 3 Regiments of Foot, viz. Gen. *Cromwells* Regiment

Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. *Worsly*, Maj. Gen. *Deans* Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. *Mitchell*, and Colonell *Duckensfields* Regiment, with two Troops of Horse, these were all shipt at *Chester* and *Liverpool* for the reducing the *Isle of Man*: and on *Octob.* 18th. they hoisted sayl, but by contrary windes were driven into the Harbour of *Beumorris*, on the 25th. about two in the morning, the wind coming about somewhat southerly, with a pretty fresh gale, they set sayl again, and about two or three aclock in the afternoon they had a cleer view of the *Calfe of Man*, *Castle Rushen*, *Derby-Fort*, *Douglas-Fort*, and most part of the Island, as also of the Islanders, both Horse and Foot in their severall motions, mustering up what strength they could: when by a sudden storm the Fleet was hindered from coming up any thing neer



neer the shore; upon which they steer'd their course towards the Northend of the Island, and with no small difficulty fetcht *Ramsay-bay* that night, where they cast Anchor, and with a small Party fac'd the Islanders, yet was there no shot exchang'd. *Octob. 16.* came on board an Islander, imploy'd by the chief of that Island, to assure the English they should have no opposition in landing, but might securely come under their Forts, which they had taken possession of for them, and that only two Castles held out, *viz.* *Castle-Rushen* and *Castle Peele*, which were kept by the Forces of the Count. of *Derby*: now because he had nothing in writing to confirm what he had said, he was distrust'd; wherefore Maj. *Fox* was boated into the Island, to enquire the truth of what the Islander had reported, and forthwith returned vvith the  
full

Full confirmation thereof; and presently after some came from the Island as Commissioners, entreating that their poor Island might be preserved from spoyl, and the Inhabitants from undoing; by landing only some part of a Regiment, or at the most but a Regiment; upon which, they vvould bring Provisions at a marketable rate to the shore, to supply the vvants of such as should continue on shipboard, and would assist those that wereto land, in reducing the Castles: which Proposals vvere in part assented unto by the Commander in Chief Col. *Duckenfield*, being somewhat oblig'd thereto by the civilities of the people. But on the 27th. most of the men on shipboard were endangered by a long and continued storm, many of the Vessels not being able to ride in the Bay: one ran ashore and vvas bulged, but the men saved, many others vvere

The Isle  
of Man re-  
duc'd.

Castle  
Peele and  
Rushen ta-  
ken.

were driven severally up and down; which dangers by sea and delays by land, the Castles still holding out, being sensible of. On the 28th. Horse and Foot were ordered to come on shore, and being possesse of all the Forts in the Island, they besieg'd both the Castles of *Peele* and *Rushen*, in vvhich the Countesse of *Derby* then vvas, both which were presently summoned and brought to very low termes vvithout any bloodshed; and delivered up to Col. *Duckenfield* for the use of the Parliament of *England*, *Octob. 26. 1651*. Where vvas found store of Ammunition and Provision of all sorts, and in the Harbor some Vessels also vvere taken: These Castles vv ere of such strength, that if it had pleased God the defendants had not been possesse vvith a spirit of fear, much blood might have been spent in the reducing of them.

In

In short space after there was  
surrendered to the Parliaments For-  
ces, that strong and impregnable  
hold of *Cornet-Castle* in the *Isle of*  
*Guernsey*.

*Cornet-  
Castle in  
Guernsey  
surrendered*

The next remarkable passages  
of the Affairs of this Nation, was  
the decease of two of the Parlia-  
ments Chieftains, one was Gene-  
rall *Popham* one of the Admirals of  
the English-Fleet, a man of singular  
worth and gallantry; yet his short  
continuance in that employment,  
did not so much shew us what he  
was, as what he would have been,  
had it pleased the great Disposer of  
all things to have prolong'd his  
dayes.

The other was the never to be  
forgotten *Henry Ireton* Lord Depu-  
ty of *Ireland*, under his Father in  
Law his Excellency the Lord-Ge-  
nerall *Cromwell*, who ended his  
dayes shortly after the siege and ta-  
king of *Limrick* in *Ireland*: a man  
who

who for piety, prudence and policy in Civill and Martial affairs, equal'd, if not excel'd the most of men: yet was there left behind such worthy Patriots and Champions of their Country, as upon all occasions have stood in the gap of the greatest difficulties.

The Parliament (being now thoroughly sensible of the many delays, mischiefs and wrongs, for a long time and even now practis'd by the *Hollanders*, both in their Treaties and traffique) set forth an Act for encrease of Shipping and encouragement of Navigation, which was the most pleasing and advantagious Act to the Merchants and Seamen that could be, and by which the hearts of those rough spirited men were more endeared to the Parliaments Interest, then by any thing they ever did or could do; the heads whereof were these;  
*That no Commodity whatsoever of*  
*the*



*the growth or Manufacture of Asia, The Act  
Africa or America, or any part there- for Navi-  
of, as well of the English Plantations gation.  
as others, shall be imported into Eng-  
land, Ireland, or any the territories  
thereof, in any Ships or Vessels, but  
in such only as do truly belong to this  
Commonwealth or the Plantations  
thereof, under penalty of the forfeiture  
of Goods and Vessels, and of Europe  
the like.*

*That no Commodities whatsoever  
of forreign growth or manufacture,  
which are to be brought into this Com-  
monwealth in Ships belonging to the  
People thereof, shall be by them shipped  
from any places, but only from those  
of the said growth, production or ma-  
nufacture; or from those Ports where  
the said Commodities can only be, or  
usually have been shipt for transporta-  
tion, and from none other places.*

*That no sorts of Fish, usually caught  
by the people of this Nation, nor any  
Oyl made of Fish, nor any whale*

*K**Finne*

*Finne or Whalebones, shall be imported, as abovesaid, but only such as shall be caught in Vessels belonging to the people of this Nation, under the former penalty.*

*That no kindes of salted Fish, from the first of Feb. 1653. shall be exported out of this Land, in any other save English Vessels.*

Severall other Exceptions and Provisoos there was in reference to the Commodities of *East-India*, from the *Levant Seas*, from the Ports of *Spain* and *Portugall*: This is the substance of that Act which did so exceedingly perplex the avaritious, greedy and encroaching *Hollander*. Who notwithstanding set on foot another Treaty with the English, by sending Ambassadors extraordinary, and seeing they could not obtain their desires thereby, they assay'd to do it by force and treachery: which machinations, God (in mercy to this poor Nation)

Nation) by weak instruments, detected and turned upon their own heads: yet could they have procured the calling in of that Act, they would hardly have stuck at any other the demands of the English; but failing therein, they began to dispute that ancient and unquestionable Right of the English Sovereignty in the narrow Seas, by refusing to strike therein, for which they had the fortune to be alwayes beaten, not thriving in any such contempt or bravado; upon which occasion began that sad breach between the two Republicques, the effects whereof we yet feel and groan under; from which God in his good time will deliver us.

For in *May 1652. Van Trump* The first  
 Admirall of the Dutch-Fleet, with Sea-fight  
 about 42 sail of Ships, was discovered between  
 on the backside of the *Goodwin-* the Dutch  
*sands* by Major *Bourn*, who commanded and the  
 a squadron of the English English,  
 K 2 Ships,

Ships, the Dutch bearing towards *Dover-Road*: upon which the Greyhound Frigate was commanded to make sayl and speak with them, which she did, and then they strook their top-sayl, demeaned themselves civilly and said, they came from Admirall *Trump*, with a Message to the Commander in Chief of the English Fleet: And coming aboard, they saluted our Ships, and in order to the satisfaction of our Nation, brought this accompt; That the Northerly windes having blown hard severall dayes, they were forced further Southward then they intended, and having rode for some dayes off *Dunkirk*, where they had lost divers Anchors and Cables, professing they intended no injury to the English Nation: Gen. *Blake* with the rest of the English Fleet, was at that time to the Westward; but receiving speedy advice of all these  
passages

passages, from Major *Bourne*, made what haste possibly he could to ply towards them; and on the 19<sup>th</sup> of *May* in the morning he saw them at Anchor about *Dover-Roade*, and being within three Leagues of them, they weighed and stood to the Eastward, where they met with an Expreſſe from the States: whereupon he haſtned with all the ſayl he could make towards ours, and bore directly up with our Fleet, *Van-Trumpe* being the headmoſt.

Upon which Gen. *Blake* ſhot three Guns at *Van-Trumps* Flag, but without Balls, and *Van-Trumpe* answered with a Gun on the averſe ſide of his Ship, ſignifying a diſdain, and in ſtead of ſtriking his top-ſayl, hung out a red Flag, which was the ſignall for his whole Fleet, and gave Gen. *Blake* a broad-ſide; this was the manner of the beginning of that Fight which hath cauſed ſo much trouble to the two Common-

K 3      wealths;



wealths; the continuance was for about 4 hours, untill night parted them, in which fight one of the Dutch Ships was sunk, and another of 30 Guns taken, with the Captains of both and about 150 Prisoners; of the English there was about 10 slain and 40 wounded: the English Admirall received much hurt in her Masts, Sails and Rigg, many shot were likewise plac'd in her Hull, and the hurt that was done to the rest of the Fleet was not considerable.

This attempt of the Dutch while they were upon a Treaty, did so incense the Parliament, that notwithstanding all the addressees and overtures of their Ambassadours, and the coming over of two more, they could not appease them without satisfaction for that injury.

Although in severall Papers put into the Councill of State they laboured to excuse the same, alledging,

ing, That the unhappy Fight between the Ships of both Commonwealths, did happen without the Knowledge, and against the Wills of the Lords States Generall of the Netherlands, taking God the searcher of mens hearts to witnesse the same: and that by Letters and Messages, they were daily assur'd of the sincerity of their said Lords, and that with grief and astonishment they receiv'd the fatall News of that unhappy rash action; and thereupon fell into consultation about a remedy to mitigate that raw and bloody wound: and to that end had appointed a solemn meeting of all the Provinces, whereby they doubted not (but by Gods favour) such present cure for these troubles may be wrought, whereby not only the outward cause of all further evils, may be taken away, but also by an interne comfort, the mindes may be redressed and reduced again, to a better hope of the Treaty in hand; and that this thing was most earnestly agitated by

The Apology of the Dutch Ambassadors for the late affront offered to the English in the Downs.

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their Lords for the common good of both Nations, to shun the detestable shedding of Christian blood, so much desired by the enemies of both Nations: They therefore crave and beseech this Honourable Councell, by the pledges of common Religion and Liberty, to suffer nothing to be done out of too much heat, that afterwards may prove neither revocable nor repairable, by too late idle vows and wishes; but that they might without delay receive a kinde Answer; which they desire so much the more, because the Ships of their Lords and Shippers, as well in the broad Sea, as in the Ports of this Commonwealth, some by force, and some by fighting are kept.

Unto which the Parliament reply'd.

The Parliaments  
Answer to  
and resolution  
thereupon.

That calling to minde with what continued demonstrations of friendship, they have demeaned themselves towards their Neighbours of the United Provinces, from the beginning of their intestine

intestine troubles, omitting nothing that might tend to a good correspondence with them, do finde themselves much surpriz'd with the unsutable returns that have been made thereunto, and especially at the Acts of Hostility lately committed in the very roads of England, upon the Ships of this Commonwealth: Upon consideration of all which, and of the severall Papers delivered by the Ambassadors into the Councell of State, they farther answered: That as they would be willing to make a charitable construction of the expressions in the said Papers, endeavouring to represent the late Engagement of the Fleets, to have hapned without the Knowledge and against the Minde of their Superiors; So when they consider how disagreeable to that Profession, the Revolutions and Actions of your State and their Ministers at Sea have been in the midst of a Treaty offered by themselves and managed here by their Ambassadors;

dours; the extraordinary preparations of an hundred and fifty saile of Ships, without any visible occasion, and the Instructions themselves given by the States to their Commanders at Sea; too much cause is found to beleieve, that the Lords the States Generall of the United Provinces, have an Intention by force to usurp the known Right of England in the Seas, to destroy the Fleets that are (under God their Walls and Bulwarks,) and thereby to expose this Commonwealth to Invasion at their pleasure, as by their late Action they have attempted to do: Whereupon the Parliament conceive themselves obliged to endeavour, with Gods assistance, as they shall have opportunity, to seek Reparation of the wrongs already suffered, and Security that the like be not attempted for the future. Neverthelesse with this minde and desire, that all differences betwixt the Nations may (if possibly) be friendly and peaceably composed, as God shall open

open a way by his providence : hereunto, and circumstances shall be conducing, to render such endeavours lesse dilatory, and more effectuall then those of this kinde heretofore usually have been.

This short and smart answer contained yet something in it that tended to a possibility of an accommodation ; yet all the severall conferences and debates about this businesse came to nothing, but broke quite off, and in short space after the Ambassadors had audience in Parliament, took their leaves and departed.

The Dutch Ambassadors have audience and depart

And now these two mighty States prepare to offend each other, and accordingly Gen. *Blake* the English Admirall, with a gallant and resolute Fleet of Ships, advances Northward towards the Isles of *Orkney*, to seize upon and hinder all such as they should finde fishing on those coasts ; where he took

12 Dutch



12 Dutch men of Warre guarding their Busses, but most of the Busses were let go.

The Fight  
between  
the Dutch  
and Eng-  
lish Fleets  
near *Pli-  
mouth*.

*Sr George Ayscue* with his Squadron of Ships being left to guard the narrow Seas, discovered a Fleet of *Flemings* between *Dover* and *Calice*, being about 30; of which 10 were taken and burnt, the rest ran ashore on the Coasts of *France*: Many other Prizes were daily brought in (both of the Dutch and French) by the Ships and Frigots of this Commonwealth. Thence *Sir George Ayscue* with his Fleet sailed to the Westward, to seek out the Dutch Fleet, to guard the Seas, and to conduct the Merchantmen that lay at *Plimouth* through the Channel: and being about seven or eight Leagues off *Plimouth*, he receiv'd intelligence of the Dutch Fleet, and presently a Councell of Warre was called, upon which they resolved to stand over for the Coast

Coast of *France*, as the most probable way to meet with them; and the same day being the 16 of *Aug.* between one and two in the afternoon, they had fight of the Dutch Fleet, and presently made what saile they could towards them, to discover their number, being about 60 saile of Men of Warre, and 30 Merchantmen: the English were but 38 saile, 4 Fireships, and 4 Scouts; yet they came up with the enemy about four in the afternoon, and began the fight with much resolution and gallantry; Sir *George* and about 6 other Ships, charging through the whole body of the enemies Fleet, receiv'd much hurt in their Hulls, Masts, Sails and Rigging: yet did they tack-about, weather them, and charge them all again, and continued thus engaged in the body of the enemies Fleet till it was dark night; and had not the rest of the English  
Captains

Captains failed to do their duties, this Dutch Fleet (in all likelihood) had been wholly defeated. In this engagement the English had some slain and some wounded, but of note they lost only Capt. *Pack*, whose Leg being shot off, he died soon after of it, who was an honest and valiant Seaman: there was wounded Capt. *Lisle* and Capt. *Witheridge*: a Fireship of theirs was sunk, also two other Ships of the enemies were supposed to be sunk, but what other losse they receiv'd an accompt could not be had: the darknesse of the night put a period to the dispute, so that the Dutch stood away for the Coasts of *France*, and the English for the Port of *Plimouth*, to repair their Masts and Rigging, without which they could no further prosecute the enemy.

Both  
Fleets re-  
tire.

During this engagement, Gen. *Blake* came from the Northward  
into

into the Downs, where there fell into his hands about six more considerable Dutch Prizes, and sent some Frigots to the Westward to reinforce Sir *George Ayscopes* Fleet: Presently after this Capt. *Penn* with a Squadron of Ships hovering about the Coasts of *France*, surpriz'd 6 Ships more belonging to the Dutch, which had been in the Duke of *Venise* service, and were now return'd richly laden, all stout Ships of Warre and of great burthen.

Sep. 5. The English Fleet under Gen. *Blake* riding in the Downs, receiving intelligence of a French Fleet, weigh'd Anchor and stood over for the French Coasts; about 5 of the clock they descry'd them weighing Anchor in *Calice* roade, thinking by that means to escape: the night approaching, the English chased them as farre as they durst for the Sands of *Dunkirk*, took most of them, and about midnight gave over:

over : The Names of those taken were as followes.

*The Triton*, commanded by *Chevalier de Verdiel*, a Ship of 31 Guns, in which was *Monsieur Bimulet* Commander in Chief of all the Fleet.

*The Shepheard*, commanded by *Chevalier Boymerant* of 29 Guns.

*The Gift of God*, commanded by *Chevalier de la Charta* of 30 Guns.

*The Datchesse*, commanded by *Monsieur de la Roch* of 22 Guns.

*The Crescent*, commanded by *Monsieur de la Viel Dean* of 26 Guns.

*The Hunter*, commanded by *Monsieur de La Gicleck* of 22 Guns.

*The St Lewis*, commanded by *Monsieur de la Gory* of 28 Guns.

A small Frigot of 8 Guns.

Six Fireships.

This French Fleet was bound to touch at *Calice*, there to take in Provisions and Men for the Relief of *Dunkirk* : but the English thus intercepting



tercepting them, the *Dunkirkers* despair'd of any relief, and yeelded it up to the *Spaniards*; the like also did *Graveling*: this did in part retaliate for those great losses and injuries the English had sustained from the French.

Sep. 27. Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet, discovered on the backside of the *Goodwin Sands*, about 60 saile of Dutch men of Warre, under the command of Admirall *De Wit*: on the 28, Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet got under-saile and bore in among the enemy, but being upon a Sand called the *Kentish Knock* (under which the Dutch placed themselves, that the English might be mischiev'd if they should endeavour the weather-gage,) they found they had not three fathom water, insomuch that the Generals Ship, the *Sovereign*, the *Resolution*, the *Andrew* and others were on ground, but without any harm; they all got

L                      presently

The Fight between the Dutch and the English Fleets, called *The Kentish knock.*

presently off, fell to the businesse again, and staid by the enemy till night parted: After this dispute the Dutch abode all night at some distance to Leeward of the English, as if they had an intention to engage again. Next morning *Sep. 29.* at day break, the Dutch Fleet was seen about two Leagues Northeast of the English; who (though there was but little winde and various) bore after them all the forenoon, but the wind coming to North and B. West, they could not get up to them: yet some of the best Frigots were commanded to bear up as neer the Dutch as they could, and to keep them in play till the rest of the Fleet could get up; and with much ado about three a clock got within shot of the enemy, who fearing that by degrees the English Fleet would get within them, set up their main sailes and ran for it, after whom about 10 Frigots had the chase

The  
Dutch are  
shameful-  
ly wor-  
sted.

chase till fix a clock that night. Next morning *Sept. 30.* the English bore after them again with a fresh gale at S. W. and pursued them untill they had sight of *West-Gabell* in *Zealand*, and saw them run into *Goree*. Hereupon the English concluded at a Councell of Warre, not to run further upon the Coasts of *Holland*, as well to avoid the shallowes, as because of the want of Provision in the Fleet.

The losse that the Dutch apparently sustain'd was, that three of their Ships were disabled in the first encounter, all their Masts being cut down, others of them lost their heads, and others their Bolt-sprit-masts and Yards, the Dutch rear-Admirall being towed by a Fly-boat of 32 Guns, was boarded by the *None-such* Frigot with 30 men, and the Fly-boat with 30 more, but there being water in the hold, and wanting Masts and Sails,

he took the Rear-Admirall, the Captain and about 80 men out of them, and left the Vessels with the dead men floating in the Sea: Of the English the losse was not great, about 40 being slain, and about 40 wounded; in such shamefull sort were the Dutch defeated, who were so mighty at Sea, that they were a terrour to the whole Universe.

The fame of this unhappy breach between two such Potent States, quickly spread it self into all places, that were any whit eminent for trade or commerce, and the effects thereof were both seen and heard in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as well as in the English Channel, whether the English had sent severall Ships of Warre, to secure their Merchants from the French Pyrates of *Toulon*, *Marsellus*, &c. A Squadron whereof of 4 saile, *viz* the *Paragon*, *Phoenix*, *Constant-Warwick* and *Elizabeth* (having under convoy three Merchants

Merchants Ships, two from *Scandarone*, and one from *Smyrna*) met with 11 saile of Dutch men of Warre, who presently came up with the English and began the engagement, but night came on and parted them: next morning the Dutch began again, and found as hot work as can be imagin'd from so small a number, two of their main top-masts being shot down, and one of their Ships fired, but afterwards quenched: the Phoenix a stout English Frigot of 45 Guns, was clap'd on board by a heavy Dutch Ship, the men overpower'd and the Ship taken. Of this petty successe the Dutch exceedingly boasted: yet they bought it dearly, and that by their number, not their valour; the English not giving out so long as they had Men or mnnition; for the *Paragon* lost 27 Men, and had about 60 wounded; the *Elizabeth* had but

Four English men of Warre are worsted by eleven Dutch men of Warre in the Straights.

The Phoenix Frigot is taken by the Dutch.



two barrels of Powder left, so hard they ply'd it, and to such stresse were they put: Yet in despight of their Adversaries, they got safe with their Merchants into *Portolongone*; this fight was neer the Island of *Corfica*.

Upon the nick of this breach came into *England* an Ambassadour from the Queen of *Sweden*, where he ended his life before he effected any thing: another also from the King of *Denmarke*, who being a contemporary and confederate with the States of *Holland*, durst not but dance after their Pipe, and as soon as the ghastly wound between the two States began to fester, he departed the Land.

About which time the Parliament (considering the condition of the English Merchants trading into the East Countrey, whose Ships (to avoid the danger of the Dutch men of Warre, then in the *Sound*)

*Sound* ) had put themselves into the protection of the King of *Denmarke*, but durst not venture home without a Convoy ) sent a Fleet of 18 men of Warre of good force to fetch them home, being in number 21, and laden with such Commodities as the English had speciall occasion for, and without which they could not prosecute the warre with the *Dutch*. Accordingly, Sept. 19th. they set saile out of *Yarmouth* roade, and on the 20th. they came to an Anchor within two Leagues of *Elsenore*-Castle; whence the Commander in chief sent a Letter to the Governour of *Elsenore*, by the *Greyhound* Frigot, and another to the Danish Admirall, to desire them to acquaint the King with their coming, and for what; with a Letter to the Merchants and Masters of the English Ships at *Copenhagen*, to addresse themselves to the King, for the speedy

release of their Ships, then shut up within the *Boomes* at *Copenhagen*: but a mile short of the Castle the Ship was stopt. Next morning the Captain went up with his Boat, and delivered his Message and Letters, which availed nothing: so that another was sent to the Merchants, and a Messenger to the King, but without successe; for he could not be admitted to speech with or sight of him: At length two Lords were sent to *Elsenore*, unto whom two English Captains repair'd, and urged the restoring the Ships; and instead of answering to the businesse, they asked, *Why their Ambassadour had not audience? Whether they had a Letter from the State of England to their King? Why they came so boldly upon his Majesties Streames, and so neer his House and Castle with such a mighty Fleet, without three weeks notice beforehand?* All these being impertinent to the businesse,

The severall transactions between the English and King of Denmark.

businessse, a positive answer was urged by the English: and on the 26th. of *Sept.* they received a Letter from the King, *That he would secure them for the Merchants as carefully as he had done, but would not deliver them to them:* Whereupon the Merchants and Seamen being destitute of all hopes of the release-ment of their Ships, left them and came home with this Fleet: who on the 27th of *Sept.* left the *Sound*, and steer'd their course for *Eng-land*, and on the last of *Sept.* the Admirall of the Fleet commanded by Capt. *Ball*, ran on shore on the Coast of *Shetland*, and was there lost, but her men saved: this Ship carrying the light, it was miraculous that the rest of the Fleet were not all lost: this Ship was called the *Antelope*, an excellent Frigor, and carried above 50 brasse Guns: a little after that they took about 20 Busses, a Dutch man of Warre,

Warre, and a Freebooter of 20 Guns; and on the 15th of *Octob.* arriv'd safe in *Burlington Bay*.

Not long after this an Agent, by Name *Bradshaw*, was sent to the King of *Denmarke*, so see if yet by fair meanes, they could obtain their desires; but in vain: for he did not only detain the Ships, but at length unladed them and sold the Goods. Which incivilities towards those that never injur'd him in the least, but desir'd by all fair means, to enter into Amity with him; may one day (by the good providence of God) be requited and avenged.

The *Hollanders* (drunk with rage, and greedy of revenge for those rubs the English had lately given them, and for the continuall losse of their Ships daily surpris'd and in great numbers brought into our Channel) used their utmost care and industry in rigging and setting forth their Fleet: which  
(notwith-



(notwithstanding the season of the year.) they effected; and *Decemb.* 20th. they appeared on the back-side of *Goodwin Sands*, being 50 men of Warre, and 10 Fireships; the English under Gen. *Blake* were but 42, and not half of them man'd, most of the best Ships being laid up when there was most need of them: which default (without doubt) was caused through the improvident, treacherous, sinister and slothfull actings of such as then steer'd the helme of this State, whom God (in his due time) will bring to a reckoning for their miscarriages: The English notwithstanding the paucity of their number, resolved to go out and fight them: and *Nov.* 30th. being fair weather, both Fleets plied to the Westward, and about eleven of the clock that day were both engaged, the English having got the Weathergage: in this fight half of the

The Dutch & English engage, and the English are worsted.

the English Fleet (as small as it was) came not up, pretending want of Men, insomuch that a few Ships of the English bore the brunt of that fight with the whole Fleet of the Dutch; the Vanguard and the *Victory* engaging with 20 of the Dutch from first to last, and yet got cleer of them all. In the evening the *Garland*, an English Ship of above 40 Guns, was boarded by two Dutch Flag-Ships, and after she had blown up her decks, for want of men was taken. The *Bonadventure* (a Merchants Ship) attempting to relieve the *Garland*, was boarded, yet cleer'd her decks severall times, the Captain whereof being slain, the Ship was at length taken: Gen. *Blake* going in the *Triumph* to relieve the *Garland*, had his fore-topmast shot by the board, was twice boarded, and yet got off safe, as did all the rest except the two aforementioned, which though they

The *Garland* and *Bonadventure* are taken.

they fetcht not farre yet dearly bought: two other Ships likewise fell into the hands of the Dutch presently after the Fight, but both Merchants Ships. Gen. *Blake* upon this with his Fleet withdrew into *Lee*-road, to be reinforc't with Ships and Men. This Victory, such as you have heard, made the Dutch greatly rejoyce and insult; such is the vanity and levity of those which gaze on the meer outside of things, as they present themselves at first view: Nay by their Ambassadors they made the news thereof to eccho in most of the Princes Courts in Christendome: *Mirum autem quantum fama popularis addidit fabula.*

But the English like a Bear robbed of her whelps, and awakned at this sudden eclipse of their glory, splendour and wonted valour, betook themselves to new resolutions for the quickning out a considerable Fleet,

Fleet, whereby to allay the soaring pride of their adversaries, and to stifle those unruly clamours and generall discontents of the people every where murmuring and inveighing against their Governours, as if they had ( by secret and clandestine designs ) contrived the ruine of the Nation by a destruction of the Fleet.

And first they took into consideration, what due encouragement was fit to be given to Mariners and Seamen : and ordered,

That the Wages of every able Seaman, fit for the helme and head, top and yard, should be advanced from 18<sup>s</sup> the moneth, to 23<sup>s</sup> the moneth, and all the rest proportionable.

That for every Prize they shall take, and shall be so adjudged in the Court of Admiralty, they shall have Ten Shillings for every Tun the said Ship shall measure; and  
fix

six Pounds ten Shillings four Pence for every peece of Ordnance, whether Iron or brasse, to be shared and divided amongst them proportionably, according to their places and Offices in the Ship: and that they shall have all Pillage they shall finde upon or above the Gun-deck of any such Prize.

That they shall have ten Pounds a Gun, for every man of Warre they shall sink or destroy, by Fire or otherwise, to be divided as aforesaid, with a moneths *gratis* money to all that shall voluntarily come into their Service within 40 dayes.

That for supplying of necessary Provisions unto sick and wounded men aboard, there be allowed five Pounds for six moneths service for every hundred men. That care be taken upon their discharge for the payment of their Tickets and Conduct money.

That a convenient house be provided



vided in or neer *Dover*, *Deale* or *Sandwich*, as an Hospitall for the accommodation of such wounded men, as shall be there set on shore. These with severall other branches of the like nature, were printed and published, to the great iatisfaction of the Seamen: insomuch that towards the latter end of *Febr.* 1653, the English had a brave and resolute Fleet out at Sea; notwithstanding all the care and industry of the *Hollanders*, to hinder all Nations from bringing any Pitch, Tar or Masts into this Commonwealth.

The English and Dutch Fleets engaged neer the Isle of *Wight* and *Portland*.

*Febr.* 18th. The Dutch Fleet in number about 80, with about 150 Merchantmen from *Roan*, *Nants* and *Bourdeaux*, were discovered between the Isle of *Wight* and *Portland*: and about 8 in the morning, the headmost of the English Fleet came up and engaged them, viz. the *Triumph*, where was Gen. *Blake* and

Gen. *Dean*, with three or four more; the rest were not able to get up, being to the Leeward: so that them few were constrained to bear the first brunt, holding play with no lesse then 30 of the Dutch men of Warre, and thus it continued till two a clock in the afternoon; after which about half the English Fleet came up and engaged the Dutch till the night parted: In this fight the English lost none save the *Sampson*; a Dutch Prize, which being made unserviceable, was sunk by themselves, the men being all taken out and saved, which Ship first sunk the enemy that maimed her.

*Febr. 19.* The English made towards the Dutch, and followed them upon the chace a good while, in which dayes service some of the enemies Ships were brought by the Lee and destroyed.

*Febr. 20.* They engaged the Dutch again, and the dispute grew  
M hor,

hot, insomuch that the enemy began to fire out of their stern-most ports and make away, so that divers of their Merchants Ships fell into the hands of the English: at evening the English Fleet being against *Boloigne* in *France*, and not farre from the shore, the wind at N. N. west, which was bad for them to get to their own shore; they endeavoured by haling upon a tack, to get *Dover-Road*; but many of their Ships, having their Sails and rigging much tattered and torn, they came to an Anchor.

The English in this fight took about 50 Merchants, and 9 men of Warre, severall of their men of Warre were likewise sunk by the English, beside what the enemy themselves sunk that were made unserviceable, and by Letters out of *France*, it was certified also that above 2000 dead bodies of the Dutch were seen upon the French shores,

shores. Presently after this hot and terrible fight, there was 1500 taken Prisoners and brought to *London*. Gen. *Blake* was wounded in this engagement, severall other Commanders of the English, of eminent worth and gallantry, were slain and wounded also. Now though a particular accompt of the Dutch losse could never yet be fully known, yet without all question it was as sad and dreadfull a losse to that State as they ever yet knew, for which let Gods Name alone be magnified: and though I am none of those, *Qui malis gaudeo alienis*, yet seeing ( that by a kind of fatall necessity ) the stroakes of adverse fortune must fall heavy somewhere, we ought with hands lifted up to blesse God for our deliverance.

The Dutch being deeply sensible of this losse, sent a Letter to the Parliament of *England*, yet signed only by the States of *Holland* and

*West-Friesland* : in answer to which the Parliament a Letter, signifying their desire of a friendly compliance, for the avoiding the further shedding of Christian blood, but nothing came thereon.

But lest the English should surfeit with excesse of joy for their late Victories over their enemies; God was pleased to give them a check, by an unexpected defeat of their Ships in the Levant-Seas, which was as followes.

The English ( having by a stratagem regained the *Phænix* Frigate from the Dutch as she lay in *Levorn Mole* ) fitted themselves for another encounter with the Dutch: Capt. *Badiley* with 9 men of War weighed out of *Portolongoxe*, towards the relief of those other Ships under Capt. *Apleton* that lay in *Levoræ Mole* ) and for severall moneths had been coop'd up by 22 men of Warre; hereupon the  
English



English Ships under Capt. *Apleton* weighed out of the *Mole*, a little sooner then they should have done, and were presently engaged by the whole Fleet of the Dutch, who having the advantage of the wind, with their Admirall and two other Ships, clapt the *Leopard* aboard, a stout English Ship of above 50 Guns, who bravely maintain'd the fight at least 5 hours against them all, till at length being overborne by the number of the enemy she was taken.

The English Fleet in the Levant Seas, are again worsted by the Dutch.

The *Bonadventure*, by a shot in her Powder room, took fire and was blown up.

The *Peregrine* was engaged with four or five of the Dutch at a time, and having her main-mast and misen-mast shot away, and being overpowr'd with number was taken.

The *Levant-Merchant* was first boarded by one of the enemies

Ships of 36 Guns, and (after two hours fight) by another as big, the first of which sunk presently after; yet was she also possess'd by the Dutch.

The *Sampson* was boarded by young *Trump* Rear Admirall of the Dutch on one side, and by a fire-ship on the other, so that she was quickly fired.

This was the greatest loss the English have sustain'd from the Dutch since the breach, and was done in the fight of 9 English men of Warre under Capt. *Badiley*, who (I cannot say) would not, but I am sure did not vouchsafe those stout hearts that there perished the least assistance, for which he hath been since branded with the infamous terms of Cowardize, Covetousness and Treachery; from which imputations it is wished he could clear himself, in the sight of God and men.

The

The relation wherein this Commonwealth stood with the Neighbouring Nations was in this sort,

The King of *Portugall* not able to resist so powerfull a state as this (having more then enough to do, to grapple with the wealthy *Spaniard*) sent over an Ambassadour extraordinary with a sumptuous train of followers to conclude a peace with the English: who (after many conferences, frequent addressses, and large offers made) obtain'd the same; yet to this day he hath not fully finished his Negotiations, so as to satisfie the Merchants for their great losses.

The King of *Portugall* and the State of *England* conclude a peace.

From *France* the English were courted by two Parties: by an Agent from the King of *France*, desiring a release of his ships taken (as aforesaid) going to the relief of *Dunkirke*, as also that there might be a right understanding be-

A French Agent arrives at *London*.

4 Depu-  
ties from  
*Bordeaux*  
arrive at  
*London*  
also.

tween the 2 Nations. And by 4  
Deputies from the Prince of *Conde*,  
craving aid against the Cardinall  
and his creatures, who had straitly  
besieged the City of *Bordeaux*:  
all which Negotiations were in-  
effectuall, for alas the breach was  
too high between the 2 Nations to  
be easily cemented.

Other Nations by Letters and  
otherwise endeavoured to be me-  
diators and composers of those  
mortall jarres that were between  
*England* and *Holland*; as the Queen  
of *Sweden*, the Cantons of *Switzer-*  
*land*, the Imperiall Cities of *Lubeck*  
and *Hamburgh*, &c.

This was the posture of the Civil  
and Military affairs of this Nation,  
when his Excellency the Lord Ge-  
nerall *Cromwell* (a man as it were  
by Divine appointment set apart  
for great enterprises) perceiving  
the notorious corruptions, dilatory  
proceedings, pernicious and arbi-  
trary

trary actings of the Parliament, to perpetuate their session, and to inthrall the people (by defrauding and disfranchising them of their ancient and undoubted Liberties of equall and successive Representatives) entred the Parliament house, attended with some of his principal Officers, and there delivered certain reasons why a period ought to be put to that Parliament; which was presently done, the Speaker with the rest of the Members (some by force, some through fear, and some murmuring) departed the House. For which disaster no man moved either tongue or hand in their behalf, it being generally believ'd, that though the Nation possibly might not be better'd by this change, yet a worse could not befall it. And thus was this mighty Councell dissolv'd, their Powers transferr'd into the hands of the Souldiery, and their Names reproacht

The Parliament is dissolved.



proacht and vilified with the scorns and dirigies of the common people, who being well pleased with the doing thereof, enquired not into the reasons or causes why it was done. But to satisfie the wiser sort, and those that were more curious enquirers into the true and genuine causes of things, General *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers published a Declaration, the substance whereof was as follows.

The Declaration  
of Gen.  
*Cromwel*  
and his  
Council  
of Officers

*T*hat after God was pleased marvellously to appear for his people, in reducing Ireland and Scotland to so great a degree of peace, and England to perfect quiet; whereby the Parliament had opportunity to give the people the harvest of all their labour, blood and treasure; and to settle a due Liberty in reference to Civil and Spirituall things: whereunto they were obliged by their duty, engagements, and those great and wonderfull things

things God hath wrought for them. But they made so little progress therein that it was matter of much grief to the good people of the Land; who thereupon applied themselves to the Army, expecting redresse by their means, who (though unwilling to meddle with the Civil Authority) agreed that such Officers as were Members of Parliament should move them to proceed vigorously, in reforming what was amiss in the Commonwealth, and in setting it upon a foundation of Justice and Righteousness, which being done, it was hoped the Parliament would have answered their expectations.

But finding the contrary, they renewed their desires by an humble Petition in Aug. 1652. which produc'd no considerable effect, nor was any such progress made therein, as might imply their reall intentions to accomplish what was petition'd for; but rather an oversness to the things themselves,

selves, with much bitterness and opposition to the people of God and his Spirit acting in them: in so much that the godly Party in Parliament were rendred of no farther use, then to countenance the ends of a corrupt Party, for effecting their desires of perpetuating themselves in the supreme Government.

For obviating these evils the Officers of the Army obtained severall meetings with some of the Parliament, to consider what remedy might be applied to prevent the same; but such endeavours proving ineffectuall, it became evident, that this Parliament, through the corruption of some, the jealousy of others, the non-attendance of many, would never answer those ends which God, his People and the whole Nation expected from them; But that this cause which God had so greatly blessed, must needs languish under their hands, and by degrees be lost; and the Lives, Liberties and

Com-

*Comforts of his people be delivered into their enemies hands.*

*All which being sadly and seriously considered by the honest people of the Nation as well as by the Army, it seemed a duty incumbent upon us, who had seen so much of the power and presence of God, to consider of some effectuall means whereby to establish righteousness and peace in these Nations.*

*And after much debate it was judged necessary, that the supream Government should be by the Parliament devolved upon known persons fearing God and of approved integrity for a time, as the most hopesull way to countenance all Gods people, reform the Law, and administer Justice impartially: hoping thereby the people might forget Monarchy, and understand their true interest in the election of successive Parliaments; that so the Government might be settled upon a right Basis, without hazard to  
this*

this glorious cause, or necessitating to keep up Armies for the defense of the same.

And being still resolved to use all means possible to avoid extraordinary courses, we prevailed with about 20 Members of Parliament, to give us a conference, with whom we plainly debated the necessity and justness of our Proposals: The which found no acceptance, but in stead thereof it was offered that the way was to continue still this Parliament, as being that from which we might probably expect all good things. This being vehemently insisted on did much confirm us in our apprehensions; That not any love to a Representative, but the making use thereof to recruit, and so to perpetuate themselves, was their aim, in the Act they had then under consideration.

For preventing the consummating whereof, and all the sad and evil consequences, which upon the grounds  
afore-



aforesaid must have ensued, and where-  
by at one blow the interest of all honest  
men and of this glorious cause had been  
endangered to be laid in the dust, and  
these Nations imbroyled in new trou-  
bles, at a time when our enemies a-  
broad are watching all advantages a-  
gainst, and some of them actually en-  
gaged in Warre with us; we have been  
necessitated (though with much relu-  
ctancy) to put an end to this Parlia-  
ment.

This Declaration and proceedings of Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers, was attended with the consent of the Generals and all the Captains of the Fleet, as also of the Generals and Officers of all the land Forces in *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

But least the Magistrates, and other publick Ministers of the Nation, should be startled at this sudden change, so as to swerve from their

their duties; or others should take occasion thereby to make disturbances in the Commonwealth, this following Declaration was published.

*Whereas the Parliament being dissolved, Persons of approved fidelity and honesty, are (according to the late Declaration of the 22<sup>th</sup> of April last) to be called from the severall parts of this Commonwealth to the supream Authority; and although effectual proceedings are and have been had for perfecting those resolutions; yet some convenient time being required for the assembling of those persons, it hath been found necessary for preventing the mischiefs and inconveniences which may arise in the meanwhile to the publike affairs, that a Councell of State be constituted, to take care of and intend, the peace, safety and present management of the affairs of his Commonwealth: which being*  
settled

settled accordingly, the same is hereby declared and published, to the end all persons may take notice thereof, and in their severall places and stations demean themselves peaceably, giving obedience to the Laws of the Nation as heretofore: in the exercise and administration whereof, as endeavours shall be used, that no oppression or wrong be done to the people, so a strict account will be required, of all such as shall do any thing to endanger the publike peace and quiet upon any pretence whatsoever.

April 30<sup>th</sup> 1653.

O. CROMWELL.

These Domestick revolutions did in some measure heighten the spirits of the Dutch, who thought that some eminent distractions and commotions (both by sea and land) would thereupon ensue: but they were much deceived; for the Maritime affairs of these Nations (wherein the wo or weal thereof  
N consisted)

consisted) were carried on with as much dexterity, policy and speed, as the necessity and urgency of the occasion did require.

Now the Dutch having a great Fleet of Merchants Ships outward bound, durst not adventure through the Channel; but with a Fleet of about 90 Men of Warre, conducted them by the North of *Scotland* towards the *Sound*, and there met with another Fleet of their Merchant men homewards bound, some from *Russia*, some from the *East-Indies*, and some from *France*: all which they conveyed home in safety, not having met with the English Fleet either going or coming: which having done, and hearing that the English Fleet was to the Northwards, they set sail with their Fleet and came into the Downs, where they took two or three small vessels, and made severall shot into the Town of *Dover*, with

with which bravados they greatly delighted themselves, and boasted that the English Fleet was lost, that Hue and Cry must be sent after them, and such like speeches they vented and vaunted with: when on a sudden the English Fleet arrived from the Northwards, and on the 28th. of *May* came into *Tarmouth* Roade. *June* 1. Being at Anchor in *Sole Bay*, they discovered two Dutch galliot Hoyes, to which chace was given till the whole Dutch Fleet was discovered, but the weather proving dark they lost sight of them. *June* 3. The English Fleet (being at Anchor without the Southhead of the Goyer) discovered the enemy about two leagues to Leeward, being about 100 sail: whereupon the English weighed and made sail towards them; between 11 and 12 at noon both Fleets were engaged, and for some hours the dispute was sharp,

The Fight  
between  
the Dutch  
and Eng-  
lish Fleets  
off the  
North-  
foreland.



The  
Dutch are  
worsted,  
and many  
of their  
Ships sunk  
and taken.

insomuch that about 6 a clock in the evening the enemy bore right away before the winde, little more being done that night. Next morning early, the English were fair by the Dutch again; but there being little wind, it was noon ere they could engage them, and after four hours dispute, the Dutch endeavoured as fast as they could to get away; but the wind freshing westwardly, the English bore in so hard among them, that they took 11 Men of Warre, and 2 water-Hoyes, 6 Captains, 1500 Prisoners, and sunk 6 Men of Warre more; the rest of the Dutch Fleet (if night had not prevented) would probably have been cut off; but darknesse coming on, and being near the Flats, and necessitated to stay and mend their sail's and rigging, which were much shattered and torn, they came to an Anchor about 10 a clock that night. The losse

losse which the English sustained in this fight, was of Gen. *Dean* one of their Admirals, who with a great shot was taken off the first daies engagement, one Capt. they lost beside, they had slain at the uttermost not above 150 men, and about 240 wounded, but they lost not one Ship: That which greatly animated the English, and discouraged the Dutch, was the opportune and seasonable coming in of Gen. *Blake* with about 16 sail of stout Men of Warre. The Dutch having (by the advantage of the night) got into the *Wielings*, the *Ulye* and the *Texel*; the English called a Councell of all the Captains of the Fleet, to advise what was the most convenient course for improvement of the victory to the best advantage: where it was resolved to make what sail they could with the whole Fleet towards the *Wielings*, so far as with safety they might,

and so range the Dutch Coast till they came to the *Texel*, where they lay for a pretty space of time, taking Prizes continually more or lesse, to the wofull prejudice of the Dutch, whose Ships could in that while neither go out nor come in, nor get together in any one Port, whereby to unite and get to a head: in which condition I shall for the present leave them.

Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers having finish'd their consultations and resolutions about those Persons to whom the Legislative Power of the Nation was to be committed; Warrants were issued out to each person so chosen in the three Nations, to appear at the Councel-Chamber at *White-hall* July 4<sup>th</sup> 1653. a Copy whereof followes:

*Forasmuch as upon the dissolution of the late Parliament it became necessary,*

sary, that the peace, safety and good government of this Commonwealth should be provided for; and in order thereunto, divers persons fearing God, and of approved fidelity and honesty, are by my self, with the advice of my Council of Officers, nominated; to whom the great charge and trust of so weighty affairs is to be committed. And having good assurance of your love to, and courage for God, and the Interest of his Cause, and the good people of this Commonwealth.

I Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Generall and Commander in chief of all the Armies and Forces rais'd and to be rais'd within this Commonwealth, do hereby summon and require you (being of the Persons nominated) personally to be and appear at the Council-Chamber, commonly known or called by the name of the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, within the City of Westminster, upon the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July next ensuing the

N 4

date

date hereof, and then and there to take upon you the said trust, unto which you are hereby called and appointed, to serve as a Member for the County of

And hereof you are not to fail. Given under my hand and Seal the day of June 1653.

O. CROMWELL.

July 4<sup>th</sup> the severall Members met accordingly in the Councel-Chamber, where was the Lord Gen. *Cromwell* and many of his Officers about him, who standing up, made an excellent, usefull and reasonable Speech unto them; recounting the many wonderfull mercies of God towards this Nation, and the continued series of providences by which he had appeared, in carrying on this Cause, and bringing affairs into the present condition.

He set forth likewise the progress of affairs since the famous victory



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victory at *Worcester*, as also the  
actings of the Army thereupon,  
after divers applications to the  
Parliament, and much waiting up-  
on them, with the grounds and ne-  
cessity of their dissolving the late  
Parliament, which he declared to be  
for the preservation of this Cause,  
and the interest of all honest men  
who have been engaged therein.

He in like manner held forth the  
cleernesse of the Call given to the  
Members then present, to take upon  
them the supream Authority : and  
from the Scriptures exhorted them  
to their duties, and encouraged  
them therein : He further desired  
them that a tenderneffe might be  
used towards all conscientious per-  
sons of what judgement soever.

Which having ended, his Excel-  
lency produced an Instrument un-  
der his own hand and Seal, where-  
by he did with the advice of his  
Officers, devolve and intrust the  
Supream

Supream Authority and Government of this Commonwealth; into the hands of the Persons there met, Who, or any fourty of them, are to be held and acknowledged the Supream Authority of the Nation; unto whom all persons within the same, and the territories thereunto belonging, are to yeeld obedience and subjection. And that they sit no longer then the 3<sup>d</sup> of *Novemb.* 1654. And three moneths before their dissolution, they were to make choice of other Persons to succeed them, who were not to sit above a twelvemoneth, and then to take care for a succession in Government. Which Instrument being delivered to the Members, his Lordship commended them to God, and with his Officers withdrew. From thence the Members adjourned forthwith to the old Parliament house, and there sate *de die in diem*.

About

About this time *John Lilburne* (of whom I have already made mention) being a few moneths before banished the Land, by an Act of the foregoing Parliament, for certain crimes laid to his charge; took occasion upon this change of Government to come into *England*, and cast himself upon his Excellency the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, craving his protection in severall publike addressees; who unwilling to interpose or meddle with affairs of that nature, left him to the Law: infomuch that he was committed to *Newgate*, and the next Sessions or Goal-delivery, he was brought to tryall in the *Old-Baily*, *July 13.* but nothing was done that day, save that Councel was assigned him according to his demand. *July 14.* he was again brought to the Barre, but refused to put in his Plea, unlesse he might have a copy of his Indictment, which was at length granted

*John Lilburne* tried at the Sessions in the *Old-Baily*.

granted him. *July 15.* he appeared at the Barre again, but little was done that day. *July 16.* he appeared and delivered in divers Exceptions to the Bill of Indictment, which were signed by his Council and received by the Court; which day the Sessions ended, so that the businesse was put off to the next Sessions. *Aug. 13.* he appeared before the Bench again, and put in an Exception, demanding an Oyer of the Judgement given against him in Parliament, as well as of the Act grounded thereupon. *Aug. 16.* he appeared again, the Point argued on both sides, but nothing more was done that day. *Aug. 20.* he was again brought before the Court, where he joyned issue, and pleaded Not guilty; whereupon a Jury was impannel'd, and Witnesses examined to make good the Charge; as also Witnesses on the behalf of the Prisoner, who in making

king his defence, held the Court severall hours; and in answer thereunto the Councel for the Commonwealth were also heard: The Jury having the Charge, after hearing the whole businesse withdrew, and about 12 of the clock that night delivered up their verdict, That they found him Not guilty: whereupon he was sent back to *Newgate*, and soon after was from thence sent to the Tower, where he yet remains. Is acquitted by the Jury.

Thus you see what endeavours were used to rid the Nation of this inconsiderable fellow, by Tryals, Banishment, and what not, but hitherto in vain! whenas many a gallant Heart, farre transcending him in birth and parts, have fallen by the sword of Justice in the twinkling of an eye! But it may be God hath reserved him to be a greater plague to this Nation, whose heart I fear is the seed-plot of



of sedition and division : True it is, he is a man of a penetrating judgment, quick wit and voluble tongue, bold and confident in all his undertakings : he is likewise peevish and passionate out of measure ; affects popularity, and is of an implacable spirit, not to be appeased but with the blood of his adversaries : Nor can I deny but some of those things he aimed at were honest and usefull for the people, but he steer'd not the right course to attain those ends.

The condition of the English affairs in *Scotland* was now much after this sort ; although the English had got into their possession, most or all of the strong Towns, Forts and Castles in the Lowlands, yet many incursions were made thereinto by the Highlanders and such like loose and barbarous people, committing many outrages, spoils and cruell murders upon the people

ple and souldiers in stragling parties; and forthwith would betake themselves to such inaccessible fastnesses, that they could not be pursued: The like they do yet daily in great numbers, and are headed by *Glencarne, Atholl, Seafort* and others; the last of which was so bold as to send a Summons to a Ship that lay at Anchor at *Lewis Island* (having before surprized 7 or 8 men that went ashore for Provisions) which Summons is as follows.

The state  
of Scotland.

**A Copy of the Summons.**

*BEING incited, not only by Conscience and Honour, to stand firm to the Principles of Loyalty; but also disdaining even in rationall interest, to stoop to such a wavering and servile Power as now Ruleth; I have laid hold on those men come ashore, as promoting the same: Wherefore I summon you to deliver your Vessel for his Majesties*

*Majesties service; and being certainly perswaded, that all or most part of you are with grief of heart imployed in such service; I do assure all that will voluntarily shun the unnecessary effusion of blood by that surrender, shall have such fair quarter as is fitting for me to grant, and as your severall conditions do require, and according to your demeanours herein, you may expect to finde me your Friend accordingly.*

For the Captain, Souldiers,  
Master and Mariners of  
the *Fortune*, These

SEAFORT.

The state  
of *Ireland*.

The affairs of *Ireland* were much after the same passe: for the English having reduced all the strong holds of that Country, and shipt away most of those *Irish* Rebels that (according to Proclamation) came in by such a time, for *Spain* and other parts; except such as were found guilty of the massacre of the Protestants at the first rebellion;

lion, who were in severall places of that Nation tryed, condemned and executed, in great numbers) drave the rest of the *Irish* into the Province of *Conaught*, and fell to appropotion out the Land of the other three Provinces, for the satisfaction of the Adventurers, and of the arrears of the Souldiery; but are in some measure still molested by the outlaws of that Nation the *Tories*, *Cosen-germans* to the ancient *Picts* and *Redshanks* of *Scotland*, and the *Banditi* in *Italy*.

The *Hollanders* (perceiving that nothing was to be got of the English but blowes, and sensible of their great losses) sent four Commissioners into *England*, to set on foot the Treaty again, viz. *Monfieur Bevering*, *Newport*, *Young Hall*, and *Vanderparre*, who soon after his arrivall departed this life: the rest pursued their negotiations so close, that we are not left altogether

O

ther without hopes of an accommodation. Yet did not this Treaty produce either a cessation, or any intermission of Arms; but all manner of hostility was exercised on both sides, as appeared by another remarkable fight between the two Fleets during the Treaty, which it is like much quickned the same, the manner whereof was thus:

*July 29.* The English Scouts discovered a Dutch Fleet from the *Wielings* of about 95 saile of Men of Warre, upon which the English Fleet made what saile they could after them, which the enemy discerning stood away; yet by five a clock that evening, some of the English Frigots engaged them, and soon after 30 Ships or thereabouts got up and engaged, the rest of the Fleet being astern; those few bearing the whole brunt of that daies fight, till night came and forced both Fleets to retire: the Dutch  
were



were so ply'd in this first dayes engagement, that they were discovered to send away some of their maimed Ships in the night, and with their whole Fleet got by, striving to make a conjunction with 25 sail of stout Ships they expected out of the *Texil*; which by plying up towards them (undiscerned by the English) they obtained: which conjunction the English (by reason of thick and foul weather) could not hinder by engagement nor otherwise. Next morning the Dutch with their new recruits, fell upon the English Fleet in a gallant posture, and fought courageously from 5 a clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, both Fleets passing through each other with much violence, endeavouring to burn, sink and destroy one another, as if the whole businesse should have been decided by the event of this battell: yet the Dutch never

The  
Dutch &  
English  
Fleets en-  
gage.

went off, but with the losse of some of their Ships which were either sunk or burnt; The *Garland* a stout Man of Warre ( which the Dutch had formerly taken from the English ) was laid aboard by the *Worcester* Frigot and burnt: The *Tryumph* and the *Andrew* were clapt aboard by two or three Dutch fire-ships, and receiv'd some hurt in their sails, but were quickly cleer'd of them, by the valour and industry of some particular men: The Dutch seeing themselves in a declining posture, many of their Ships being sunk and burnt, and unwilling to abide a further hazard ( their spirits being daunted ) began to bear away with all the sail they could make, and made directly for the *Texel*; so that it was not thought convenient by the English, to be too bold with the shore, not knowing how the wind might take them, many of their Ships being disabled; but  
one

The  
Dutch are  
put to  
flight, and  
many of  
their ships  
sunk.

one or two small English vessels kept sight of them till morning, and saw them steer into the *Texel* Harbor, Having Boats with lights to shew them the way in. Whereupon the English at a Council of Warre, resolved that the whole Fleet should set sail for *Sole-Bay*, to dispose of such Ships as were disabled, as also of their wounded men and Prisoners. The losse which the English receiv'd at this fight, was as followes; 300 Men were slain outright, whereof 7 Captains, *Graves, Chapman, Taylor, Newman, Crisp, Owen, Cox* and Capt. *Peacock*: they had also 700 wounded, of which 5 Captains, *Stokes, Seaman, Rous, Holland* and *Cubit*. The particular losse which the Dutch receiv'd, as to the number and quality of those that were slain or wounded, came not to our knowledge: but the visible losse they had, was of about 30 Men of Warre sunk

and fired; their Renowned Lord Admirall *Van-Trumpe* was slain in the midst of the engagement: and out of the Dutch Ships that lay sinking in the Sea, the English took out 6 Captains, and about a thousand other Prisoners. This was the saddest conflict that has hapned between the two Republicks, but a most seasonable victory to the English, who I hope will not fail to make a good improvement thereof. For this piece of Service, the Parliament ordered, that Gold-Chains should be given to Admirall *Blake* and *Monk*, as a mark of their favour, as also to Vice-Admirall *Pew*, and Rear-Admirall *Lawson*; other Chains were ordered to be given to the other Flag-Captains, and Medals of Silver to the Officers of the Fleet. It was afterwards known by Letters out of *Holland*, that the Dutch lost about 6000 Men in this engagement.

And

And now Reader (having brought thee well nigh to the period of my discourse, and hitherto entertain'd thee with the relation of things meerly Civill and Military :) I shall (according to my skill) give thee some accompt of the state of Religion, for these few years last past, which was such and in so many shapes, that no one form can be assigned thereto: for instead of an absolute conformity in matters of Religion, there was a general nonconformity; Heresies being daily broached in every corner of the Land, which continually sprung up like *Hydra's* heads, one upon the neck of another, by which means the mindes of the people became unsettled and shaken in the Principles of Faith and Doctrine; each particular faction tracing a different track to finde the truth, whenas indeed there is but one way and one truth; the numbers & names where-



of if I should undertake to give you, I might reckon *ad infinitum*: viz. Independents, Anabaptists, and those of severall kindes; some for Imposition of hands, anointing with Oyl and washing of feet; and some against them. Brownists, Millenaries, Arminians, Socinians, Adamites, Diggers, Seekers, Shakers, Ranters, Enthusiasts, Arians, Pelagians, *cum multis aliis*: of all which I shall say only thus much, *Let them grow together till the harvest, least in plucking up the tares, you pull up the wheat also.*

This Parliament having sate about as many weeks as the other had done years, though in that time (to give them their due) they had made severall laudable Acts, and of great utility and advantage to the people, viz. An Act for taking off the Engagement; for taking off Fines from Original Writs and Declarations: for clearing of Publike Debts,

Debts, and discovery of frauds and concealments due to the Commonwealth : as also an Act for Relief of Creditors and poor Prisoners, which of all others, was of greater concernment to the Nation then any thing they could do : Other Acts of lesse moment they made also, which I shall forbear to mention. Yet in other things of no small consequence, there appeared such confusion in their counsels, such contrariety in their opinions, such a dissonancy in their actings, and disparity in their aimes, that they seem'd to be a meer monster with many heads ; insomuch that it was not expected their power ( as then it stood ) would continue unto the time prefixt.

For on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Decemb. 1653. the Parliament ( having heard the Report of the Committee,

*That they thought it fitting that Commissioners be sent into all the Counties,*

*Counties, and inabled to eject scandalous and unable Ministers; and also be impowred to settle able Ministers in all void places.*

*That such as are or shall be approved for publike Preachers of the Gospel, shall have and enjoy such maintenance as is already settled by Law.*

*That upon hearing and considering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Possessors of Donatives or appropriate Tythes; It is the opinion of this Committee, That the said persons have a Legall propriety in Tythes.) The Parliament, I say, having spent severall daies in debate of this Report, Decemb. 10. put the first of these Reports to the Question, viz. Whether the House doth agree with the first Clause of this Report? which was carried in the Negative.*

*Munday Decemb. 12<sup>th</sup> somewhat early, the House being late, a Gentleman*

cleman stood up and moved ; That the sitting of this Parliament, as then constituted, would not be for the good of the Commonwealth ; and that therefore it was requisite to deliver up unto the Lord Generall Cromwell the Powers which they received from him:

This motion being seconded by severall other Members, the House rose, and the Speaker with many Members of the House, departed and went to *Whitehall* ; where they ( being the greater number of the Members sitting in Parliament ) did by a Writing under their hands, resign unto his Excellency their said Powers ; and M<sup>r</sup> Speaker, attended with the Members, did present the same to his Excellency accordingly.

The Parliament dissolved,  
Dec. 12<sup>th</sup>  
1653.

This was no sooner done, but ( after serious consultation and debate about the emergent occasions of the Land, ) the Lord Generall Cromwell was ( in the presence of all the

the Judges and Justices of the severall Courts at *Westminster*, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, the Lord Major and Aldermen of the City of *London*, with most of the chief Officers of the Army) sworne Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and of all the Islands and Territories thereunto belonging: Severall Articles by which he is to govern the People being then read to him, to the performance whereof, he took a solmn Oath in the presence of them all; the summe whereof was,

*That he should call a Parliament every three years. That the first should be Sept. 3<sup>d</sup> 1654. That he should not dissolve it untill they had sate five moneths. That whatsoever Bill they should passe, if he should not signe it in 20 dayes, that then it should passe without him. That he should have a*  
*Conncell*



*Councell of select Persons to assist him, nor under 13, nor above 21. That immediately after his Death, the Councell shall choose another Protector before they rise. That no Protector for the future shall be Generall of the Army. That the Protector shall have power to make Peace or Warre. That, with the consent of his Councell, he may make Lawes which shall be binding till the next Session of Parliament. These with many more particulars you may reade at large in the Form of Government.*

Soon after this he was proclaim'd Lord Protector in the *Palace yard* at *Westminster*, and by the Lord Major and Aldermen in their Scarlet gowns at the *Royall-Exchange*.

Not long after his Highnesse the Lord Protector was by the City invited to a Feast at *Grocers-Hall*, the manner of whose reception was as follows.

He came from *Westminster* in a Chariot

Chariot drawn with 6 Horses in gallant equipage; before him rode his Life-Guard with most of his chief Officers, and some of his Councill; after them rode 2 Pages bareheaded in sumptuous apparrell; after them about 12 Lackeys with velvet Caps in gray Liveries with silk and silver fringe; then came his Highnesse, as aforesaid, in a Chariot, clad in a dark coloured suit and cloak, attended by many of the Nobility in their Coaches with 6 Horses: At *Templebarre* his Highnesse was met by the Lord Major and Aldermen, where the Recorder of *London* saluted him with a pithy and excellent Speech. His Highnesse then came out of his Chariot, put on a riding coat imbroidered with gold-lace, and mounted on horseback, two or three of his horses of State being there led by: which done, the Lord Major took the City-Sword, and carried

carried it bareheaded from thence to *Grocers-Hall*, all the way whereof the severall Companies in their Liveries sate on both sides the way, in railes set up on purpose, with Streamers sticking up to distinguish each Company. After his Highnesse had dined and banquet was ended, he conferr'd upon the Lord Major the Honour of Knighthood.

And now Reader have I brought my Story from the end of one Monarchy to the beginning of another: under which (if it please the wise disposer of all things, as well as persons, to grant us Peace, both at home and abroad) both thou and I may live to see happy dayes: and if it shall please God to spin out the thred of my life to some considerable length, I shall afford the world some other things of the like nature, but if not I am content to acquiesce in the good will of Him that dwelt in the Bush, and so farewell.

*F I N I S.*